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TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.48
Yanmatti ...Dep.	6.45	—	—	—	12.10	1.21	—	—	4.44	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	—	—	—	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56	6.03
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	—	—	—	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09	6.16
Taipei Market ...Dep.	7.16	—	—	—	12.39	1.51	—	—	5.13	6.20
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	—	—	—	12.46	1.58	—	—	5.23	6.31
Shanghai ...Dep.	7.38	8.40	9.09	10.14	11.08	12.59	2.02	3.14	5.28	6.36
Shanghai ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ...Dep.	7.38	8.40	9.09	10.14	11.08	12.59	2.02	3.14	5.28	6.36
Shanghai ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	—	10.15	—	—	—	6.15
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	—	—	—	10.27	—	—	—	6.27
Shatin ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	—	—	—	10.27	—	—	—	6.27
Shatin ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

REACTION TO SOVIET-BRITISH SPLIT.

PEOPLE IMPRESSED BY RESULTS OF ARCOS RAID.

TOKYO, June 15th.
A significant change in the sentiment of the Japanese towards Soviet Russia can be discerned to-day, the change, even though one may like to regard it as being no more than coincidental, having come about since the rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations, consequent on the damning evidence discovered at Arcos House, London.
It is well to remember that the Premier, General Baron Tanaka, cannot be strictly considered a protagonist of Russo-Japanese amity. In his first public speech since he took up the reins of Government, he warned Moscow when he hinted that it would be well for "our good friend Russia" to desist from further boiling of the witches' cauldron in China. It also must be borne in mind that the ill-fated Siberian expedition, undertaken by the Japanese following the World War, was conceived by General Tanaka. It would be straining the point too much to say, then, that General Tanaka is pro-Russian.

Arcos Raid More Impressive Than Chang Tso Lin's.
When the Peking raid on the Soviet Embassy took place, there were not a few here who stuck their tongues in their cheeks, declaring that Marshal Chang Tso Lin and the Northern militarists, threatened with extinction, would stoop to anything. In other words, a good number of people here resolutely refused to pay any very special credit to the Peking disclosures.

The raid on Arcos House was regarded in quite a different light. The news of the raid caused a sensation and people here took it for granted that the London authorities would not sanction such measures unless the evidence it possessed was based on the best information. Later, the thorough-going manner in which Scotland Yard and the British authorities set to work made people even more convinced that the raid was based on good information.

Might Find Something in Japan.
No one here, even if he is a parlor Bolshevik—and there are quite a few of that ilk in these Far Eastern islands—entertains any doubt about the fact that, through all Soviet Russian organizations, there runs a thread of Governmental plotting against the countries in which they are situated. The usual childish story of Moscow that the documents found at Arcos House were forged is not believed.

Mr. S. Kawabara, a noted Japanese writer on diplomatic affairs, in a lengthy article, denounces the Soviet as even more aggressive than was Russia under the despotism of the Tsars. He declares that, in his mind the Russians naturally are warlike and warlike and warlike, the Japanese Government to be very wary and cautious in its dealings with the Soviet, especially at the present time, when, he says, there is grave possibility of Anglo-Soviet disputes being settled by the arbitration of the sword. In several other realms of Japanese public thought, also the fear is entertained that the rift between Great Britain and the Soviet gradually may lead to hostilities.

Common Interests With Britain.
Naturally, there are questions asked as to what side Japan should be on in case a break of this nature occurs. Although no recognized Japanese authority has made any statement on so grave a subject, the consensus of public opinion is favourable to Great Britain. It is generally thought that British and Japanese interests in the Far East, especially in China, soon will become co-extensive and common and that, then, sheer force of circumstances will drive the two island Powers to act in co-operation.

Here it must be mentioned that, with the exception of one or two papers, public opinion in Japan, as reflected by the press, is not in sympathy with renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. One of the main reasons why the Japanese are apprehensive of the possibility of war between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. is the speech, made by Mr. Rykoff, when the Moscow comrade, through his bellicose speech, showed that the Soviets were far from being pacifists. Japan is well aware, besides, that the Soviet military authorities have been fashioning a powerful Red military machine and hence the apprehension that war may result.—North China Daily News.

THE WAR OF THE FUTURE.

PROF. SOMBART'S ORIGINAL VIEW.

REVERSION TO ANCIENT METHODS.

SOME original views on the future of war are expressed by Professor Werner Sombart, the well-known economist, in an interview in the *Pesti Hirlap*.
We are, he said, faced with a strange paradox. War has always existed, and, in his opinion, must always exist. But the development of the technique of war may reach a point when war will no longer be possible. In modern war human beings, singly or in the mass, have become merely material to be annihilated, and the nations possessing the means of mass-murder must sooner or later realise the aimlessness of wars of annihilation, which would react as harmfully on the victor as on the vanquished.

On this point Professor Sombart advances a bold suggestion. He suggests that war will revert to the form it took in the days of chivalry, when man was measured against man, sword against sword, and courage against courage. This idea may appear unduly romantic, but it is the logical consequence of the conditions brought about by over-civilisation. Man, in general, is incomparably more intelligent to-day than he was in past centuries, but this is due to pedagogical success rather than to physiological development, and it is probable that if modern man were deprived of his spiritual and material luxuries he would speedily become the hardy fighter of former times.

United States Of Europe: Difficulties And Objections.
As to the question of a United States of Europe, Professor Sombart says that at present the difficulties are so manifold that they can only be solved in theory. The only practical basis for Pan-Europe is economic, but the nations which would be willing to enter into such a union would certainly desire its basis to be a military one. An example of this is the League of Nations, which is only efficient in dealing with questions in which the interests of the contending parties are not deeply involved.

An important question in the Pan-European scheme is that of national culture. Each nation is justly proud of its spiritual products and cultural traditions, but in the event of a united States of Europe coming into being it would scarcely be possible to avoid uniformity of culture. This would be observable in a few decades; therefore, from a cultural point of view, the joining of the nations is less desirable.

With regard to the present struggle against the spread of Communism, Professor Sombart believes that Russia will shortly transform itself into a national state. In spite of the Bolshevik regime, the peasants have retained their former characteristics, and these characteristics are the strongest bulwark against Communism. In this respect England stands at a disadvantage in the struggle, because it possesses no peasantry.

ITALY AND RUSSIA.

VENICE A CLEARING HOUSE FOR RUSSIAN CORN.

ROME.
The negotiations which are being carried forward for the Italian Government by the Venetian Chamber of Commerce and the Società di Navigazione Lloyd Triestino, and for the Soviet Government by the Cartelists of the Export Inbex, have reached a promising stage. The plan is to make Venice the chief emporium and clearing house for Russian corn, which, besides being of importance to Venice in particular, would facilitate the organisation being made by Italy for instituting her fourteen free ports. Italy would cede a free zone to Russia in the Venetian docks and grant several concessions to ensure the success of the enterprise.

The merchants of the Danube States are disquieted by the news, and for Yugoslavia, which has hitherto been the chief exporter of grain, the prospect is especially serious. As Russia can underwrite these States, there is every chance that she will gain the corn-market in Central Europe, and that even Yugoslavia may become her customer.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting, William Powell, Ltd., offices of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., Exchange Building, noon.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: Club de Recreio v. S.C.A.A. "C" Division: C.H.C. v. C.C.C. H.K.C.C. v. I.A.O.C.
H.K. Football Association annual meeting, Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
Queen's Theatre: "The Beloved Rogue."
World Theatre: "The Wizard of Oz."
Star Theatre: "Partners Again" (matinee only).
Wilbur Players present "Spooks," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Kashgar). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Kashgar), 5 p.m.

Thursday.

Legislative Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Lawn Tennis League:—"C" Division: C.R.C. v. Tai Koo R.C. H.K. Radio Society annual meeting, S.C.M.P. Building, 5.30 p.m.
K.O.S.B. Whist Drive, Mount Austin Barracks.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and after Dinner Dances at Lee Gardens.
Police Branch of M.C.L. Whist Drive in aid of League Funds, Helena May Institute.
Queen's Theatre: "The Road to Yesterday."
World Theatre: "The Night Life of New York."
Star Theatre: "The Wizard of Oz" (matinee only).
Wilbur Players present "The Rosary," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Friday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Lawn Tennis League:—"C" Division: Netherlands T.C. v. K.C.C.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Ping Pong Tournament, St. Peter's Young Men's Club.
Queen's Theatre: "The Road to Yesterday."
World Theatre: "The Night Life of New York."
Star Theatre: "The Wizard of Oz" (matinee only).
Wilbur Players present "The Rosary," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Australia, etc. (Tapping). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Nyanza), 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

Lawn Tennis League:—"Division I: Tai Koo R.C. v. Kowloon Dock R.C.; Police R.C. v. Craigengower C.C.; Civil Service C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C. Division II: Yacht Club v. Tai Koo R.C.; East Point Club v. Civil Service C.C.; Craigengower C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Kowloon B.G.C. v. Club de Recreio."
Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: H.K.C.C. v. Royal Engineers; M.B.K. v. Kowloon C.C.; Club de Recreio v. O.R.C.; I.R.C. v. S.C.A.A.; U.S.R.C. v. C.C.C. "C" Division: K.C.C. v. S.C.A.A.; K.B.S.F.P.A. v. O.R.C.; Nippon Club v. Tai Koo R.C.; R.A.O.C. v. Club de Recreio; C.C.C. v. Netherlands T.C.
H.K. Baseball League: H.K.B.C. v. Filipinos, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic, Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.
Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic Association v. Service team, Sookimpo, 5.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Founders' Day Observations at Munsang College, Kowloon, 7.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipers and Drummers, 1st Bn., The Cameronians, Lee Gardens (if wet Lee Theatre), 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Road to Yesterday."
World Theatre: "The Night Life of New York."
Star Theatre: "The Wizard of Oz."

Sunday.

4th Sunday after Trinity.
H.K. Baseball League: Club de Recreio v. Dragons (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

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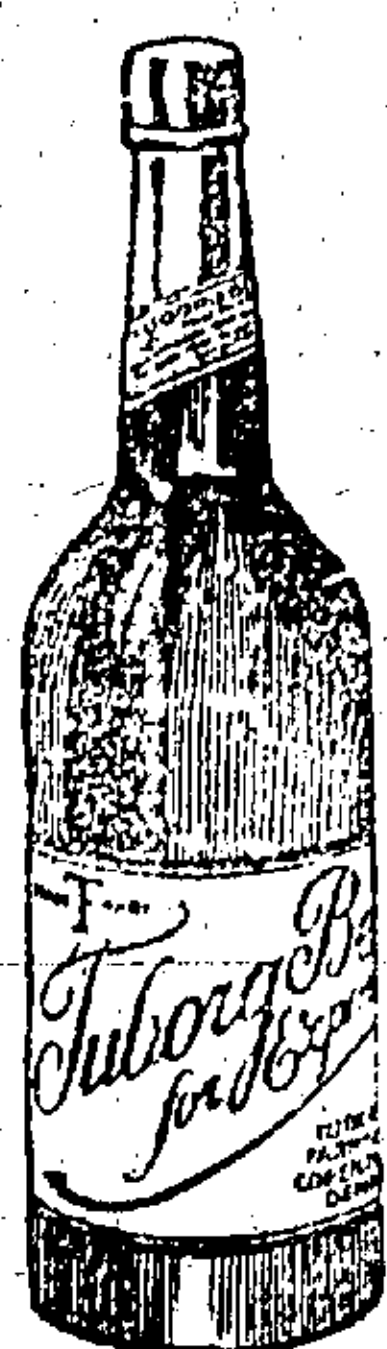
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SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT AND BRITISH NEWSPAPER.

CHINESE JUDGE REFUSES TO HEAR "NORTH
CHINA DAILY NEWS" AS PLAINTIFF.

ACCUSATIONS OF BEING "A GREAT OFFENDER
AGAINST THIS COURT."

On April 4th last, says last Friday's *North-China Daily News*, an action was filed in the Provisional Court, Shanghai, by Messrs. Lester, Johnson & Morris, through their legal representative, Mr. A. M. Preston, of Messrs. Ellis & Hays, in which the plaintiff company sued Victor Strijewski for arrears of rent due in respect of office space in the *North-China Daily News* building.

The petition states that the plaintiff act "as agents for and on behalf of the *North-China Daily News* and Herald, Ltd.," following the terminology of the lease.

The case was set down for hearing before Judge Y. S. Ziar, Mr. A. M. Preston represented the plaintiff company and the defendant was not present or represented.

The Judge Intervenes.

After the judge had taken his seat on the bench, Mr. Preston rose and attempted to hand in powers of attorney and to commence an opening statement, whereupon Judge Ziar remarked that he had something to say. He then proceeded to read a statement which said *inter alia*—

In this case, the *North-China Daily News* is the owner of certain premises on the second floor of No. 17, the Bund, Shanghai. By its agents, the firm of Lester, Johnson & Morris, it has filed a suit praying for relief in this Court in respect of those premises. But the paper itself is a great offender against this Court. It seems to have designed a malicious scheme to systematically scandalize the Court by a monthly outburst of abuse and scandals. On March 15th, this year, it published an article which contained, *inter alia*, the following statements—

"The whole Court becomes a mockery and a scandal."
"It remains only to be pointed out that the people most affected by this burking of justice are the hundreds of thousands of respectable Chinese living in and about Shanghai. But it would appear that the safety and peace of mind of these inoffensive people counts for nothing with the judges of the Provisional Court."

Exactly a month after that publication, that is, on April 18th, the same paper published another article entitled "Provisional Court Burlesque." It was more venomous and abusive than the first one. Among other scandalizing statements, it contained the following—

"The Provisional Court is a mist that must go."
"If we had one of the Northern bandit chieftains in control of the environs of Shanghai, there can be no doubt that the Court would be equally incapable of imposing heavy sentences upon any criminal who could establish relationship with a swashbuckling corporal or a member of the Great Man's Body-guard."
"Putting this clownish Provisional Court outside the barred wire, with the agitators and gun men with whom the Court has such indulgent sympathy."

"Turn police cases against dangerous disturbers of our peace into such straight faced farces as the Roman Augustus winked at."

"The May 'Attack.'"
In May, the attack upon this Court was a day out of its schedule. It came on the 19th and in this fashion—

"The Provisional Court is such a gross a mist that it operates directly against the maintenance of peace and order at every turn."
"The Chinese judge imposes himself between the criminal and the law."

"There is nothing to do but put that judge where he belongs, namely, in Chinese territory where he can expound the code to his own military masters when their whims and fancies run counter to it."

In June, the attack seemed to have come by a slow train; for it was a week late, that is, on the 25th. It was, however, by no means less venomous and was in this form—

"The Provisional Court which is already guilty of so many sins against public weal."
"We have permitted the Provisional Court to function in support of agitation to give judgments counter to Municipal Regulations, so why should it not be used as an instrument in the extortion of money from the Chinese?"

By the law of China, publications of that sort constitute offences under article 155 of the Criminal Code. That article reads as follows—

"Whoever offers any insult to any public officer while he is exercising his functions, or publicly makes any insulting attack on his functions, shall, irrespective of the truth or falsity of his statements, be punished with imprisonment for a period not more than the 4th degree, or detention, or fine not more than three hundred Yuan."

"Whoever publicly makes any insulting attack on any public officer shall be liable to the same punishment."

Lord Halsbury Quoted.
The law of the country to which the paper belongs is almost the same as our Code in respect of scandalous attacks upon the Court or its judges. It is there known as Contempt of Court. It is a misdemeanour punishable by fine or imprisonment. In Halsbury's Laws of England, volume 7, page 281, there are these passages—

"Any act done or writing published which is calculated to bring a Court or a judge into contempt is a contempt of Court."
"Scandalous attacks upon judges are punished by attachment or commitment upon the principle that they are, as against the public and not the judge, an obstruction to public justice."

There are other English authorities on the subject—

These scandalous attacks upon the Court were published by the *North-China Daily News*, no doubt, on its appreciation of the fact that, as against this Court, it could shelter itself behind extrajudiciality.

Need For Quick Action.
As the offence of contempt lies in the obstruction to public justice and the punishment is for the purpose of protecting the public from the mischief they will incur, if the authority of the tribunal be undermined or impaired, the police and the Crown Advocate may perhaps see fit to set the machinery of the British Court in motion in order to bring the offender to justice, be it the paper itself, or its editor, or both. Unless something is done and soon, there would probably be such a monstrous state of affairs in Shanghai that the people of different nationalities would daily indulge in scandalizing the Courts of one another with absolute impunity because of the system of extrajudiciality in this country. I am afraid that, for that matter, some of the Chinese papers could be, if they chose, as apt in the propensity of scandalizing as their British contemporary. So, you see where it would lead us to, if the practice were not stopped at once.

This Court is, however, in a more fortunate position than other Courts in a matter of the sort and cannot get at the principal offender which is behind the shelter of extrajudiciality. We can perhaps deal with such of its accomplices as may be under the jurisdiction of this Court. The offence lies in the publication of the scandalizing statements against this Court and every person such as the typesetter, printer, etc., who takes part in the publication is also liable to punishment. We have been waiting to see the principal offender to be dealt with by the proper quarters; and if something remains to impose itself between it and justice for any length of time, this Court will have to move against the accomplices.

We cannot give any relief to the *North-China Daily News*, while it comes here reeking with the blood of its own offence against this Court. No, not until it is purged.

A copy of my remarks to-day shall be forwarded by the Chief Clerk of this Court to the Commissioner of Police and Crown Advocate, officially calling their attention to the matter.

Mr. Preston: May I be heard on behalf of the real plaintiffs, Messrs. Lester, Johnson & Morris?

North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., have practically nothing to do with this case. There is no one here representing them.

Newspaper Called Criminal.
Judge Ziar: I will not hear you because the beneficial owners are the *North-China Daily News* & Herald, Ltd. If the plaintiff succeeded in this action, the benefit would be for the *North-China Daily News* & Herald, Ltd., who are criminals in the eyes of this Court.

Mr. Preston said that the complainant of the plaintiff firm had already advanced part of the money

to the *North-China Daily News* and, therefore, if the judge would hear him, he would be acting for the benefit of one of the Judge's own nationals and not for the benefit of the *North-China Daily News*.

Judge: Those who engage themselves to criminals, must take the consequences. The complainant has his own legal remedy against the *North-China Daily News*.

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Reliable news is scarce in Tsinan and there is a strong feeling of apprehension in business circles. The general belief is that important developments will occur within the next few days, and popular opinion points towards Sun Chuan Fang as playing an important role and the whole Shantung defence scheme is regarded as conservatively expressed.

Trains Still Running.
Troop movements have not thus far interfered with the railway's efficiency and a regular schedule of trains is kept going north, with the Blue Express daily south to Yenchow.

Business is badly affected by depreciated currency which is almost at the vanishing point, and numerous retail shops are closed in order to avoid business which implies the acceptance of the valueless legal tender.

On Friday night in response to telegrams from his headquarters at Weishien that his troops were misbehaving and occupying schools and foreign property, Sun Chuan Fang went there and returned to Tsinan the following morning June 30th.

It was generally thought that the trip was prompted, by reasons of military expediency and this theory was elaborated by the report that about 10,000 more of his troops were arriving shortly in Tsinan to go to the front lines at Yenchow along the Pukou line immediately.

Strength has been added to these rumours through the retirement to Tientsin of Chow Yu Jan, ex-Tuchun of Fukien, whose loyalty has been considered questionable for some time and it is considered significant that he is receiving no visitors. The best informed circles believe that Sun will soon be in command of Pukou front also.

North-China Daily News.

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NORTHERN DEFENCE SCHEME.

PLANNED IN THREE
SECTION.

180,000 MEN IN THE FIELD.

IMPORTANT ROLE OF SUN
CHUAN FANG.

Tsinanfu, June 30th.

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BLUE FUNNEL LINE

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	11,174 tons.	11,188 tons.	10,658 tons.
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Arrive Shanghai	" 28th	" 29th	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	" 27th	" 31st	" 6th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 29th	Sept. 2nd	" "
Leave Tsingtau	" 30th	" 2nd	" "
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 30th	" 3rd	" "
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 30th	" 3rd	" "
Arrive Chefoo	" 31st	" "	" "
Leave Chefoo	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	4th	8th
Leave Taku Bar	" 4th	" 8th	" 9th
Arrive Cheungwangtao	" "	" "	" "
Leave Cheungwangtao	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Dairen	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Dairen	" 9th	" 13th	" 15th
Arrive Taku Bar	" "	" 20th	" 18th
Leave Taku Bar	" "	" 21st	" 19th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	Aug. 11th	" 21st	" 19th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 10th	" 21st	" 19th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 11th	" 22nd	" 20th
Leave Tsingtau	" 13th	" 23rd	" 21st
Arrive Shanghai	" 14th	" 25th	" 22nd
Leave Shanghai	" 20th	Oct. 1st	" 23rd
Arrive Hong Kong	" 23rd	" 4th	" 31st

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Chartered Bank	£220 nom.
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Do., C.	£213 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£69 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$68 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$620 sel.
China Underwriters	\$30.80 nom.
North China Ins.	Tls. 143 buy.
Union Insurance	\$379 sa.
Yangtze Insurance	M. \$40 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$210 buy.

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HONG KONG OFFICE:—TELEPHONE: 3165. [A.P.B.]

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In commemoration of the visit of ISAKO'S CIRCUS to Hong Kong, free prizes will be given away. At every performance, our carrier pigeons will be let off in the centre of the ring and the persons on whom they alight will be the recipients of the following gifts:—

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ARE MISSIONS ANY GOOD?

WHAT A VISIT TO THE CHURCH'S OUTPOSTS OF THE WORLD REVEALED.

END OF THE GUNBOAT GIBE.

[By THE BISHOP OF LONDON.]

The question, "Are Missions any good?" is really a very silly one, and if it was not so often asked by people who ought to know better, it would not be worth answering. I say it is a silly question because it is to be supposed that the Colonial Conference would adjourn for the afternoon, as they did the other day, and that a number of Governors and ex-Governors would assemble at the Guildhall to support the Bishop of Salisbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury on the platform and to hear a report on the Missionary work of the Church, if they thought that Missions were doing no good!

In fact, nothing has been more remarkable in the last twenty-five years than the complete change of opinion among public men with regard to this very question. I can remember twenty-five years ago discussing this with one of the most prominent men in England and his argument was this, "First the Missionary, then the gunboat. Take away your Missionary and we shan't have to send the gunboat." Now no man of the world who knows anything about the matter ever takes that line now; those men who bear the white man's burden all over the world find the Missionaries their best friends. They it is—and often only they—who know the language of the natives—have their confidence and can make them do things which no official could make them do.

Gandhi's Tribute.

When the Commission on African Education, appointed by the Government, returned from Africa they appealed to the Christian Church to help them to educate the African. "We cannot do it without you; you have nine-tenths of the schools and are in the place already." Gandhi himself, though not a Christian, stood up before 15,000 Bengalis and said, "I owe, and India owes, more to One who never set His foot in it, than to anyone else; that is to Jesus Christ," and sat down. That was the whole of his speech.

But, naturally, I have something to say on this matter from what I have seen with my own eyes in different quarters of the world. Take British Columbia. It is no use to have sent out a quarter of a million of money and thereby to have founded the Bishoprics there and built churches in isolated places where the new settlers would otherwise have had no ministrations at all! Even in the rich United States I found that some of the most flourishing churches to-day had sprung from the seed planted with great effort 200 years ago by the gallant old S.P.G.

But I dare say people will say, "Oh, yes, we quite agree that churches and clergy must be sent out to our own people, but it is missions to other nations that we object to."

Then let us come on to Japan. Let us look at a Mission Hospital kept by an English lady who has worked there for 30 years. There are 75 lepers in it. I am baptising 8 before I leave Japan; the rest are singing the service. If your readers had seen the happiness brought into the lives of those lepers by the ministrations of that devoted woman, they would have no doubt whatever about "Missions doing any good!" Why, the very sight of the good that has been done has stirred up the Japanese Government to start other hospitals for lepers, and so far from the Japanese resenting what is being done, they begged us not to take away our Christian Missions, as they valued their influence very much in Japan.

The Case Of China.

Then we come to China, looking in to Corea on the way. No one can doubt the good of the Missions in Corea. They are very popular with the Coreans themselves. They appreciate the beautiful cathedral built by us Anglicans, the fine college carried on by the Presbyterians (I addressed their students on my visit), and the devoted work of the Roman Catholics. But in China there is, of course, more case to be made out for the assertion that the Missions have led to unrest. Education does lead to self-respect, and no doubt the educated Chinese who have come back from Europe to China, or been educated at universities in China—for instance, at the American University in Shanghai, do feel humiliated at the position in which their country is to-day. One could hardly expect it to be otherwise; it is the

result of education, and a growing knowledge of the world rather than the teaching which they would learn from the lips of the Christian missionaries, most of whom have been led by sad experience in the past not to mix themselves up in politics at all.

On the contrary, Christianity brings in just the touch of charity and Christian love which softens the asperities of more nationalism. The people love the missionaries who have lived among them for so many years. They respect the business men of Shanghai and Hong Kong, but they love the missionaries. I was myself, though not worthy to be called a missionary, overloaded with presents by the Chinese Christians, who insisted upon entertaining me by themselves (chopsticks and all); and gave me a beautiful present after dinner and the ivory chopsticks which I have in my drawing-room here. I was escorted, though in a Japanese boat, to the entrance of the harbour of Hong Kong by cheering bands of Chinese scholars.

It is an absolute delusion that it is the missionaries who are stirring up strife in China; the enlightened policy of our own Government will find its best support in the missionaries. They, if anyone can, will get the Chinese to see that our troops are sent out there solely for the protection of our people and our property, and that we are most anxious to be fair to China and to meet its nationalist aspirations in a reasonable way.

Freeing From Superstition.

But perhaps the greatest boon that Christianity brings to the ordinary Chinese, as also to the inhabitants of the islands in Melanesia, is the freedom from superstition.

As we were steaming along to Macao, a Portuguese settlement at a corner of China, I noticed the boats of the Chinese passing dangerously near in front of the steamer. "Why do they come so near?" I asked the captain. "Because," he said, "if we cut across their stern near enough we cut off the devil who is supposed to be following them." The day of the New Year is carefully concealed, for fear an evil spirit should get to know it. If it is privately fixed for February and the evil spirit thinks it is in January, he is scored off, and his plots to do them harm have been defeated. What a glorious change when they are brought out of all this superstition into the glorious light of the Gospel, and look up trustfully to the face of a good God who desires their happiness!

But perhaps the most remarkable proof of whether Missions do any good may be found among the Maoris in New Zealand. A hundred years ago they were cannibals, and a visitor would have had a very warm and indeed, too hearty a reception. Now, owing to the splendid labours of Samuel Marsden, and our own Bishop Selwyn, the Maoris are nearly all happy and believing Christians. They are sometimes spoilt by the tourists, but it is not their Christianity that spoils them. In the main they are quiet, self-respecting people, very anxious now to have a Bishop of their own; and completely changed by the Mission work which has been carried on for so many years in their midst.

"The One Central Hope."

And so I might go on round the world, if I had more time, but this is clear: "Christianity," as Mr. Gladstone once said, "is the one central hope of our poor wayward race." Christianity also seems to have the power permanently to uplift a whole race, as also it has the power to bring peace and light to the individual heart. What we want is to double, and even to treble our Missionary efforts in all parts of the world. As the late Bishop of Madras said: "If with the help of two men and a boy we have been able to do so much among the mass movements in India, what might we not do with an adequate staff?"

Our real needs as a Nation, as also our real duty as a Church, is to redouble our efforts adequately to man the Mission Stations throughout the world, to ensure that those who represent us in Civil and Military posts shall be themselves devout and reverent Christians, and so work towards the day when "the kingdoms of this world will become the Kingdom of our Lord and His Christ.—*Evening Standard.*

AMERICAN CAPTAIN HELD TO RANSOM.

COMMANDER OF YANGTZE RAPIDS STEAMER SEIZED BY PIRATES.

POSITION OF THE "CHICHUEN" ON THE ROCKS.

SHANGHAI, July 2nd.

Telegraphic advices received in Shanghai yesterday brought news of a sensational occurrence in the upper reaches of the Yangtze. Briefly stated, the information is that the commanding officer of the str. *Chichuen* has been carried off by pirates along with his No. 2 comrade, and they are being held to ransom in a sum of \$20,000.

The str. *Chichuen*, which belongs to the Yangtze Rapids Steamship Co., was one of three vessels which left Shanghai between June 9th and 14th for Chungking, the other being the *Hing* and the *Ting*. About the same time the str. *Chiping*, *Chilai* and *Chinan*, belonging to the same Company, were despatched for Ichang, with instructions that passengers and cargo were to be transferred to the first three named steamers at Ichang. Fifteen miles below Ichang the *Chilai* was fired on from the bank, one Chinese passenger being killed and two wounded.

The upper-river steamers were despatched from Ichang on June 24th, and the day the *Chichuen* struck a rock at Minoh—30 miles above Ichang. Further information concerning the *Chichuen* has now reached Shanghai, a Chinese messenger having returned from the ship by junk. He states that Captain Fisher, who commanded the ship, and the No. 2 comrade have been carried off by pirates and that a ransom of \$20,000 has been demanded. Practically all the crew returned to Ichang after the seizure of the captain.

The message received in Shanghai states that salvage work has been discontinued on the *Chichuen*, and that her upper deck is now only four feet above the present level of the water. It is feared that should a rise in the water occur the *Chichuen* will become a total wreck.

The other steamers of the Yangtze Rapids Co. have arrived safely at Chungking.—*North-China Daily News.*

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

SLIGHT DOWNWARD TENDENCY.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, in their report dated Saigon, June 30th, state: There has been moderate enquiry from Shanghai for July shipment but the business are very difficult on account of the lack of available tonnage.

At time of writing the market is quiet with a slight downward tendency.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to June 15th, 1927, is 823,742,348 tons against 732,801,362 tons in 1926.

We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 1 25 per cent. broken round grain: Hong Kong \$7.60 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 12s. 1d. per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; Yen 8.15 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon.

White Saigon rice No. 2 sifted Japan quality: Hong Kong \$7.15 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 12s. 1d. per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; Yen 7.60 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon.

For July/August shipment.

LADY DIANA COOPER.

MADONNA IN "THE MIRACLE" AT BUDAPEST.

BUDAPEST.

Vollmoeller's "Miracle," staged by Reinhardt, has been presented in Budapest, with Lady Diana Cooper as the Madonna, and the first performance, attended by the Premier, Count Bethlen, and most other members of the Government, was a scene of immense enthusiasm. There were only four performances in Budapest, and then the whole company went to Prague for two performances.

Herr Reinhardt is personally supervising each performance, as at Salzburg last year.

Budapest has never seen anything like the performance of Lady Diana before.

A Romance of Folly that was Wise!
The Story of a Vagabond Poet who was loved by the Proudest Beauty at the Court of a Foolish King!

The Beloved Rogue

with John Barrymore

as Francois Villon, a rascal whose wit has achieved immortality

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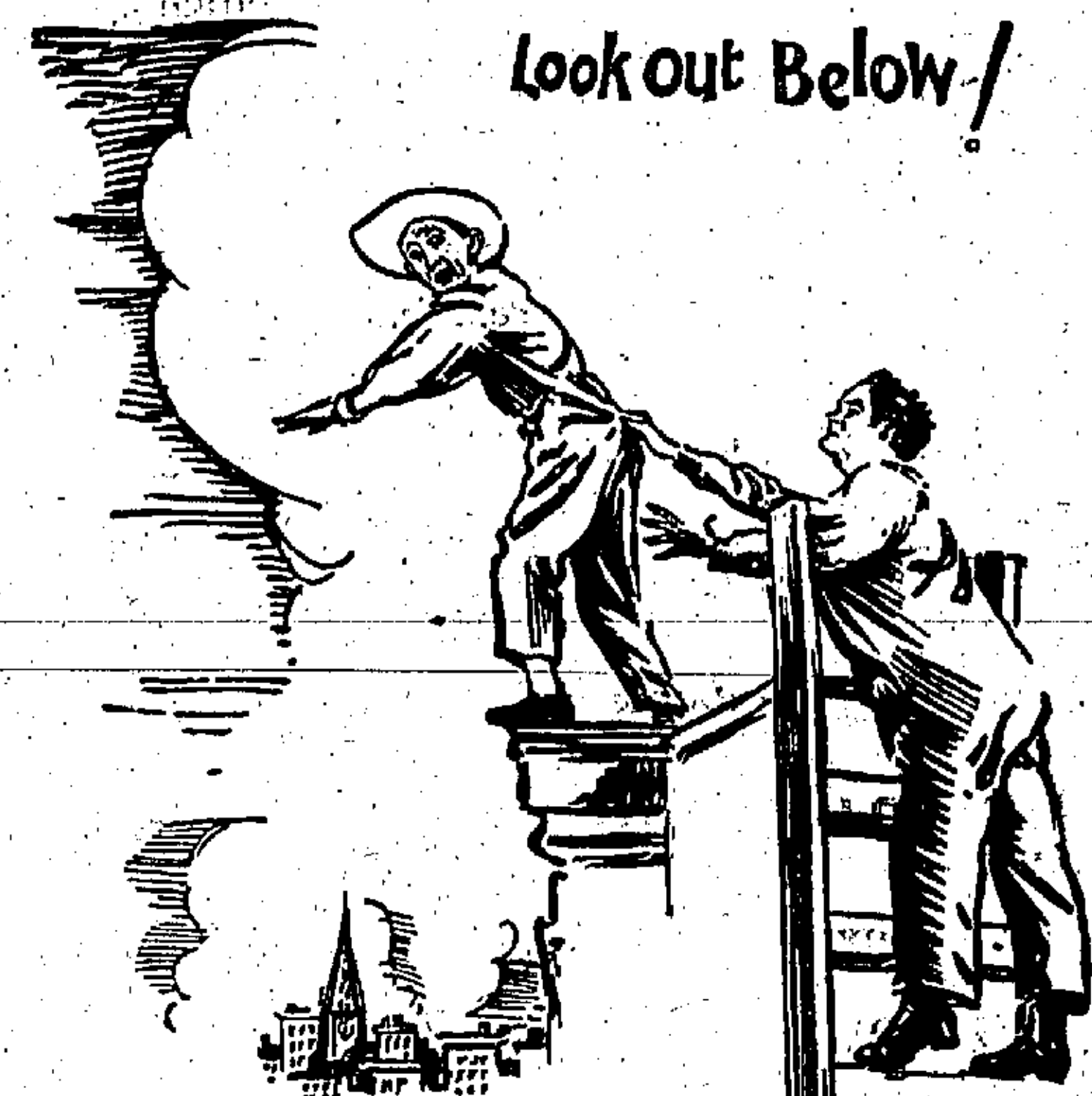
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5.10	p.m.	\$1.00,	80 cents, 40 cents
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9.20	p.m.	\$1.50,	\$1.00, 60 cents

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MODELS.

GENEROUS REDUCTIONS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONG KONG.

JAPAN'S FOOD PROBLEM.

MENACED BY THE CHAOS
IN CHINA.

CHEAP RICE FROM
CALIFORNIA.

IN SPITE OF HIGH WAGES.

It takes four Chinese farmers in China to raise an acre of rice while one Chinese in California can raise 3,000 bushels. The Chinese farm labourer earns from ten to fifteen cents a day while his fellow-countryman labouring in the rice fields of California is paid three to ten dollars a day and "found," writes the Editor of the *Far Eastern Review*. Two-thirds of the California grown rice is exported, of which some 70 per cent. goes to Japan. In the early days of rice cultivation in California, the native farmer, true to the traditional outlook of his state on Asiatic problems, raised a great hue and cry for a protective tariff against the disastrous competition of "cheap Oriental labour" and won his point. Last year, a committee from a Chinese Agricultural Association visited San Francisco to protest vigorously against Americans flooding China with cheap rice and ruining their agriculture. The Japanese Government also sent a commission of experts to California to see how it was done.

The Japanese after learning all there was to know about American methods of cultivation on unirrigated lands went away profoundly impressed. They realized that the cost of this up-to-date equipment was far beyond the purchasing power of the average Japanese farmer and the tiny land holdings in their country absolutely precluded the introduction of these methods. In fact, there is only one place in the Far East where rice cultivation along modern lines can be applied with success. This territory lies in Manchuria along the Mongolia border and here Baron Okura and the South Manchuria Railway Company are already opening up the lands for dry rice farming.

From being a rice exporting country, Japan is now finding it increasingly difficult to produce the staple food for her rapidly mounting millions. This year Japan will have to import approximately 12,000,000 koku (3,340,000 pounds) of rice to make up the shortage in the domestic crop. Although a large part of this will come from Burma and Indo-China, a very considerable portion will be made up from imports from the United States.

Intensive Cultivation of Rice.

Japan's own rice production is made possible only by the most intensive methods of cultivation and fertilization. Practically all the bean cake exported from Manchuria finds its way into Japan, where it is used as fertilizer in the rice fields. Deprive the Japanese farmer of this cheap fertilizer and Japan starves. The only hope for Japan to control her own food supply in nearby territories is to develop the river bottoms in Manchuria and Mongolia, but the continued unrest in those regions, together with the jealousies of the Russians, has made it difficult for her capitalists to make headway against the obstructions placed in their way by the local Chinese authorities. Baron Okura and his group have leased immense land holdings in these regions for the purpose of bringing them under rice cultivation, in order to assure to Japan another accessible source of food supply. In these vast Manchurian and Mongolian plains the same system can be applied to rice cultivation as has proved so successful in California and if the Japanese had any guarantee that their investments would be protected against Chinese official rapacity they would soon "make the desert blossom like a rose" and develop a new source of food supply that would outrival in importance and profit their former phenomenal success with the soya bean in the same regions. To the many natural obstacles placed in their way of developing a new source of food supply in Manchuria, there is always the possibility that the Chinese Government may at any time prohibit the export of cereals. This has been done several times in the past and with the constantly diminishing production of rice and a corresponding increase of imports, the Chinese authorities may again resort to this expedient in order to keep the domestic product from leaving the country. Because of poor crops, ravages of war and other causes arising out of the present chaotic situation, the rice crop of China is falling off at an alarming rate. The statistics for the first nine months of 1926 show that China imported 13,145,480

(Continued on next Column.)

EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND PROHIBITION.

IN FAVOUR OF REVISION.

VOLUNTARY TEMPERANCE
PREFERRED.

New York.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, judging by a canvass among 7,000 clergymen, which is not yet completed, seems to favour revision of the Prohibition Law on the ground that the cause of temperance and morality has not been served by its attempted enforcement. The Church Temperance Society, which operates as an agency of the church, and has some thirty episcopal clergymen on its executive board, has taken a stand officially for "voluntary temperance, and not for Prohibition," in reply to the questionnaires, indicating that the Church Temperance Society favours a campaign for changes in the Prohibition Law.

Some 600 answers have been received and the tenor of these suggests that if the same average be maintained up to the time the poll is completed, the result will be a three to one vote against the present system. Canada's experience in the trial of Prohibition, and more particularly in Government regulation in the Province of Quebec, is frequently quoted here by those who, while favouring the suppression of the street public house, believe that the cause of temperance would be served best by the sale of light wines and beers under supervision. As the law stands here to-day any householder can make wine for his own consumption, and inquiry shows that the practice is so common that an unexampled demand has been created for grapes grown in California.

piculs of rice during that period or more than twice the amount for the corresponding period of the previous year. Hankow increased its imports from 221,233 to 1,811,925 piculs, approximately 200 per cent., while Dairen more than doubled its takings. The same remarkable increase is seen in the importations of wheat and flour which can also be produced in unlimited quantities in the "Granary of the Far East," if law and order under a stable government prevailed in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Where California Benefits.

The rice growers of California are benefitting from the disturbed conditions in the Far East, but the time must come when Japan will be compelled to take some drastic step in order to develop a nearby source of food supply. No self-respecting nation will willingly permit itself to become dependent upon an uncertain source of food supply from across thousands of miles of ocean, when it can raise sufficient for its own needs in more accessible and defensible territories. Fortunately, the spectre of a war between Japan and America no longer looms as a menace to friendly relations and American grown rice may find an increasing market in Japan. Japan and America may never go to war, yet it would be foolish for Japan to close her eyes to the fact that forces are constantly at work to bring about such a calamity. Japan, therefore, cannot afford to become dependent upon America for her staple article of food when it can be cultivated on lands located within her own economic sphere of influence. Neither can she be expected indefinitely to remain quiescent under conditions which are driving her slowly to brink of disaster while forcing her to seek her food supply from lands across the Pacific.

The peaceful efforts of Japan to develop Manchuria and Mongolia into a new rice producing centre are being frustrated by the lawlessness and absence of guarantees, compelling her to turn more and more to foreign markets to supply the deficiency in the home demand. The conditions which make it possible for the California grown product to find a market in Japan is due largely to the suspension of the Japanese import duty of one yen (49 cents) per 100 kin (132 pounds) commencing February 15th, of this year. On the Japanese market it is customary to mix or blend rice with a view to improving the flavour and appearance and owing to its similarity in taste and appearance, the California product is mixed with domestic rice up to as high as 40 per cent.

With the increasing population in that country, and no means of extending the acreage to rice planting or increasing the yield, the food problem of Japan becomes each year more pressing. Whether it will be solved by increasing importations from the United States or the development of nearby sources of supply in Manchuria depends largely on the outcome of the present upheaval in China.

HONG KONG TAXICABS.

COMPANY TO BE WOUND UP.

ALLEGED DEFAULTING BY
LESSEES.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the Company, 55, Des Voeux Road Central, yesterday, to pass the following resolution:—

"That the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Company, Ltd., be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. H. R. Cleland, C.A., of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be, and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

The following directors and shareholders were present:—Mr. A. H. Rowe (Managing Director) presided. Messrs. N. Croucher, Sam Pak Ming, Chan Lim Pak and J. W. Kew (Directors); Messrs. C. A. Filcher and W. H. Perry (Shareholders).

The Chairman said:—The purpose of our meeting here to-day is, as you are aware, to pass, if you think fit, a resolution for the voluntary winding up of the Company and to appoint Mr. H. R. Cleland (chartered accountant), of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, as liquidator.

Your Directors regret having to put this resolution to you which they think is necessary owing to the fact that three different lessees have endeavoured to run a taxi service in Hong Kong; but all of them, having lost money, have in their turn run away from the Colony and left the taxis in a bad state of repair which we have had to put right at a big cost to the Company. I would here mention that when the taxis were handed over to the lessees they were in first class condition and passed and licensed by the Police for public hire, also I would mention that we are claiming damages from the guarantor of our last lessees, the Kwong Tai Company, for damage done to the taxis and for arrears of rent due by them. Under the circumstances mentioned your Directors think it best to wind up voluntarily and get back any money that may be coming to the shareholders rather than carry on eventually and have to make another call of \$2.50 per share.

Mr. Croucher proposed the adoption of the resolution with an amendment that the name of Mr. John Fleming be added to that of Mr. H. R. Cleland as joint liquidator. Mr. J. W. Kew seconded, and the amended resolution was passed.

A meeting is to be held on July 20th to continue the resolution.

WOMEN'S CLUB TASTE.

BEAUTIFUL HOME OF
BRIGHT COLOURS.

The new premises of the Women's Army and Navy Club in St. James's-place, Westminster, were thrown open recently to the 4,000 members.

Driven from its old premises in Burlington-gardens by the increasing roll of members, with unerring feminine taste the club has chosen one of the most beautiful sites and houses in London.

Overlooking the fresh foliage of the Green Park and situated in a quiet courtyard, where the roar of traffic hardly penetrates, the club premises, formerly known as Spencer House, the London residence of Earl Spencer, have an unrivalled position.

The main colour scheme of the interior is light coffee and blue, with grey and silver as subsidiary colours. In the writing-room the large, deep armchairs have inviting blue and silver covers, and the carpet has a ground of blue. The large dining-room, looking out over the Green Park, has a colour scheme of blue and gold.

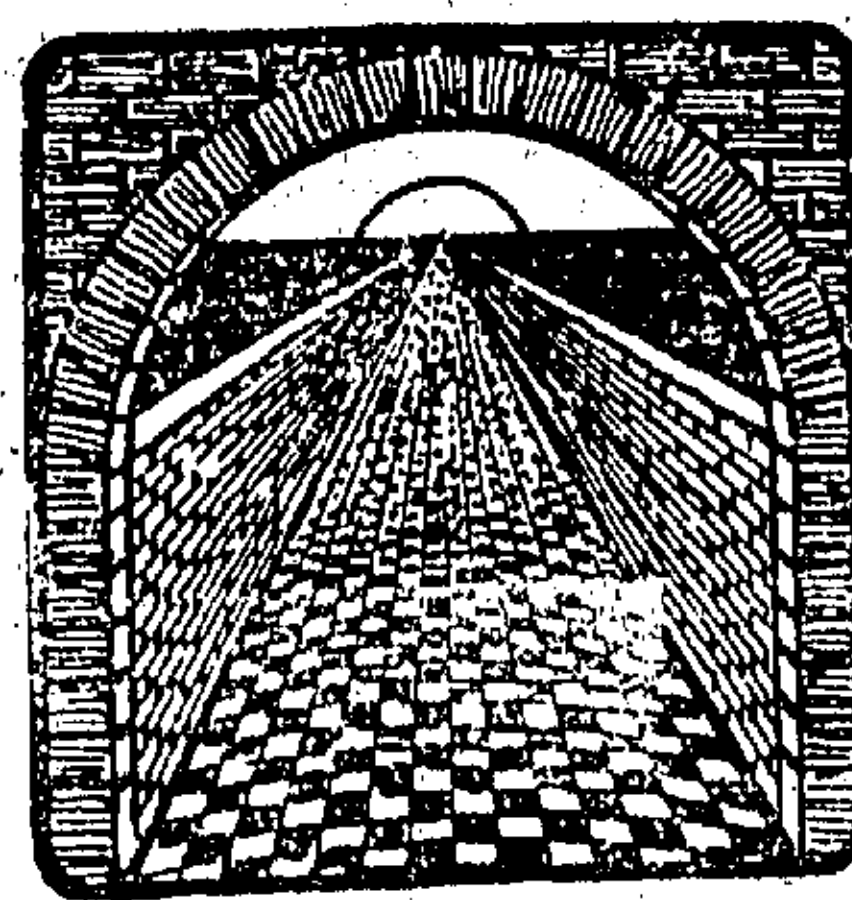
Leading from the dining-room is the orangery, a cool lounge in which orange trees stand in rows, while there are comfortable cane chairs edged with orange. The whole is covered with glass and shaded, but so constructed that it will not spoil the look of the famous facade of the building. Outside a garden is laid out in beds, with tables for afternoon tea on the lawn.

There are 70 bedrooms with grey walls and carpets of blue and grey, and the spacious kitchens, too, have received special care which betrays the influence of women.

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

In Lots of not less than 1-ton—

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$24.00 per ton.
Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$22.00 per ton.
Delivered to Kowloon, \$20.00 per ton.



Orders should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.

All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Compro-dore Order payable to "The Kailan Mining Administration."

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No Fiery Youngster
this,
Biting and Scratching
Your throat!

MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

has reached a dignified age
and remains unmoved by the
clamorous demands of youth-
ful and immature whiskies
for recognition.

That Restful Hour,—
released from office cares,—
a long chair,—
a sigh of content,—
and the Boy bringing out the
bottle of Mackay's Liqueur Whisky,—

The Aristocrat of Whiskies.

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at the

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(Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. The Governor,
Sir CREIL CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G.)

THE SECOND CONCERT

by

1st BATTN. THE CAMERONIANS
(SCOTTISH RIFLES)

By kind permission of Lt. Col. E. B. Ferrers, D.S.O.,
Commanding, and Officers

will be held on

SATURDAY, JULY 9th at 9.30 p.m.

A REAL MUSICAL TREAT IN AN
IDEAL SETTING

Admission:—\$1.00

SERVICE MEN IN UNIFORM: HALF PRICE

In the event of inclement weather the Concert will be held in the
Lee Theatre adjoining the Gardens.

[5080]

THE LUXURY TAX.

STRONG PROTESTS BY THE GUILDS.

CONFISCATING "RED" PROPERTY.

A BRIDE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Practically every trade guild in Canton and district is compiling data to show the ill-effect of the enforcement of the Kuomintang tax on luxuries. So broad is the construction put upon the word luxury that it is made to include nearly every necessity. Trade delegates from all parts of the Province are coming to Canton to confer on a uniform line of attack against this tax. These delegates are to meet on Saturday.

The militarists and politicians in Canton, in addition to hunting down all "Reds" are also confiscating property belonging to the Reds. There is a complaint that a resident in Fatsan was deprived of all his worldly possessions on the charge that he was a follower of Borodin. He was a large shareholder in one of the banks and the Kuomintang confiscated the bank also. Now other business houses which had claims against this bank are making a fuss and other creditors want to know why the offender's estate was not liquidated in the usual way and all private debts satisfied.

Bandits in Canton are helping to break the old practice of blind marriage, that is marriage through arrangements made by go-between without bride and bridegroom having seen one another previously. The other day at Fatsan a young bandit joined a wedding party in the guise of a bridegroom but the trick was discovered before he was allowed to take off the bride. The go-between, it appeared, was in league with a gang of bandits.

It is alleged in Canton that one of the gunboats of the Kuomintang Navy has been assisting, instead of preventing, piracy. It is stated that seven junks at Taiping, on the West River, were robbed on July 2nd in the presence of this Kuomintang naval unit.

All lightermen have joined the Canton seamen's boycott of British vessels arriving at Canton. The Chinese Seamen's Union have expressed sympathy for the officers of the China Navigation Company.

With regard to the suggestion that the Kuomintang gunboat, *Kong Koo*, took part in a piracy in Canton waters, it is stated that the *Kong Koo* was last week captured by pirates, and they used the Kuomintang red flag and the gunboat *Kong Koo* to intercept vessels under the pretext of searching for arms in accordance with the local regulations.

The search for "Reds" is still going on in Canton, and yesterday an alleged "Red" agency headquarters was discovered at Wah Ling Li Street. A man was arrested in connection with this raid.

Chinese postmen in Canton, dissatisfied with their present conditions of service, are sending a delegation to Nanking to ask for protection of the postmen and maintenance of the bonus to postal employees promised them by the Kuomintang in Canton.

RIVER LEVELS.

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY BULLETIN.

West River at Shihching: July 2nd, 14ft.; July 4th, rising; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 0in.

North River at Tsingyuen: July 3rd, 6ft. 7ins.; July 4th, 11ft. 4ins.; highest level on record 28ft. 7ins.; lowest 0in.

North River at Samghui: July 3rd, 8ft. 2ins.; July 4th, 8ft. 6ins.; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 5ft.

East River at Shiklung: July 3rd, 6ft. 7ins.; July 4th, 4ft. 6ins.; highest level on record 15ft. 2ins.; lowest 3ft.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

PICKETS ACTIVE ON THE BUND.

THREAT AGAINST THE FRENCH.

Although there was an understanding that the merchants in Canton would voluntarily refrain from ordering further Japanese goods and that Japanese goods already received might be sold in Canton without molestation, many shopkeepers are now complaining that workers and students, mostly unruly elements connected with the Sun Yet Sen University and other institutions where there is no one to control them, are interfering with the freedom of cargo movement.

Since July 3rd, many consignments of cargo on transit in Canton and vicinity have been seized by so-called anti-Japanese boycott pickets.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Five squads of ten men each are now on duty along the Bund in Canton watching foreign steamers to prevent the importation of "low grade" or Japanese goods. The pickets are all members of the Canton Central Labour Union, who were anti-Reds throughout the conflicts of the last two years. Since they started to prevent the entry of Japanese goods, they have seized a quantity of Japanese merchandise from incoming steamers which were ignorant of the development of the anti-Japanese movement. Frequent conflicts have taken place along the Bund on account of workers and students seizing incoming cargo.

The Japanese Consulate-General in Canton has taken exception to the actions of the pickets, but so far the Kuomintang Administration in Canton has taken no steps to prevent the agitation against the Japanese, the opinion being that the Authorities have no right to stop any boycott.

In addition to boycotting the British and Japanese there is now a movement in Canton to boycott the French Concession at Kwangchowwan also. The charge is being made that agents of General Chen Chiung Ming have been meeting there and plotting to overthrow the present regime in Canton.

TO INVESTIGATE LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE APPOINT COMMITTEE.

EIGHT OF ITS MEMBERS TO REPORT.

The Executive Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong met yesterday afternoon to discuss the present business slump and ways and means of improvement. Mr. Li Yau Tsun, the chairman, was supported by Mr. Li Yiek Moy, vice-chairman, and Mr. Ip Lan Chuan, general secretary. As it was a committee meeting, the Press was not admitted.

It is understood that about 15 letters from the different trade guilds and commercial organizations of the Chinese community were read, but most of them were inclined to a statement of generalities rather than facts of the kind upon which a definite policy can be formed. It was finally agreed that a committee of eight local Chinese merchants should be appointed to look into the present business situation and report.

The Committee consists of Messrs. Ho Kwong, Tang Shiu Kin, Lui Yam Sun, Li Cho Sun, Li Po Kwai, Lee Kwun Chung, Lau Tsing Chorn, and Ho Sai Yiu.

SHANGHAI LANDS.

INTERIM DIVIDEND.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts have received a telegram from their Shanghai Office advising them that Shanghai Lands have declared an interim dividend of tael 3 (at 6 per cent.) per share.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TOMMY'S SMOKES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, I feel I must take up the cudgel on behalf of "British Roy." He wrote to the Sunday paper a few days ago and made the plain statement that he had to pay more for a packet of cigarettes at the Y.M.C.A. than at a Chinese shop for exactly the same article. "Queens" replies in your issue of today evading the main point and stressing the fact that these cigarettes come from another country and that anyway "British Roy" gets them cheaper here than in England.

The community will recall that at a comparatively recent date it subscribed very generously to the Y.M.C.A. funds to the tune of several thousand dollars. Added to this a number of local ladies give their services, free of all charge, to the arduous task of acting the part of waitresses on hot afternoons and evenings.

The N.A.A.F.I. on the other hand is a severely business concern, paying in hard cash for all such services. It charges the absolute minimum amount for all goods and yet makes an annual profit of many thousands of pounds which is distributed to approved Naval, Military and Air Force charities.

From the above facts, it would seem obvious that the food, refreshments, etc., sold by the Y.M.C.A. to the Service Men (from whom it presumably makes no profits), should be much cheaper than the N.A.A.F.I. and very much cheaper than any shop. Is this so? From all reports I have heard—with some astonishment—the contrary is the case.

Will the Y.M.C.A. issue a balance sheet for the perusal of those who have so generously contributed to its funds, showing how the money is spent and where the profits go? Yours, etc.,

UNSATISFIED.

July 5th, 1927.

SALE OF FIRE ENGINE AT SWATOW.

CLAIM FOR \$1,000.

PLAINTIFF KEPT WAITING 3 YEARS.

At the Summary Court yesterday morning, before the acting Paines Judge (Mr. P. Jacks), Messrs. Borneman & Co., of Asiatic Building, claimed against Carl Wacker, of Swatow, \$1,000 for goods sold and delivered. The claim, it was stated, exceeded this amount but the balance had been waived to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

The claim was undefended, and Mr. H. J. Armstrong, who appeared for the plaintiff firm, said that the claim was in connection with a fire engine which was shipped by the plaintiffs and delivered to the defendant at Swatow.

Mr. Armstrong stated that it was agreed that the fire engine should be sold by the defendant and that the balance of the purchase price, after deductions for commission and expenses in connection with the sale had been made by the defendant, should be paid to plaintiffs. The fire engine was delivered to the defendant some time in 1924, but although he had intimated that he had received payment, the plaintiffs had not received their money.

Mr. Frederick Orlepp, manager of the plaintiff firm, bore out Mr. Armstrong's statements in evidence, and said that Mr. Wacker wrote saying that he had received 1,500 Taiping taels from the sale of the motor fire engine. Witness, however, had not received payment.

Mr. Armstrong mentioned that the plaintiffs had been trying to get payment for about three years. The amount had, as a matter of fact, been written off as a bad debt. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff firm for the amount claimed.

HOSPITAL COMFORTS.

The Committee begs to acknowledge, with very many thanks, receipt of the following gifts for the Hospital:—

1,000 cigarettes from Mr. H. P. Winslow, and parcels of magazines from Mr. C. P. Marcel.

TRAFFIC COURT.

A BATCH OF OFFENDERS FINED.

MOTORIST WHO RECEIVED TWO SUMMONSES IN ONE DAY.

A batch of traffic offenders were summonsed before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday and fines ranging from \$5 to \$10 were imposed.

Mr. W. Yip of 60 Caine Road for whom Mr. F. H. Losely appeared was summonsed twice on the same day. Sgt. Tuckett's summons against him was for driving his car at a speed of about 20 m.p.h. in a controlled area at North Point. The second summons against Mr. Yip was taken out by Sgt. Hopkins for driving his car in a dangerous manner at Lower Albert Road on the same evening.

Mr. Losely said that with regard to the first charge, his client admitted the offence but the second count he denied. Evidence was then taken from Sgt. Hopkins who said that as he was driving along Lower Albert Road, the defendant's car came towards him on the wrong side. He was forced to stop to avoid a collision. The defendant's car was travelling at a speed of about 20 m.p.h.

The defendant's story was that at the time mentioned he was at North Point having dinner after a swim. The gear of his car was locked and no one could have taken it out for a spin.

Sgt. Hopkins said he was quite sure of the number of the car, and, remarking that the traffic officers were very careful in not making mistakes, his Worship said he would convict.

Mr. Losely asked his Worship for the grounds of conviction, and Major Willson replied that he did not think the defendant was in a position to account for the car during the time he was bathing.

On the first summons, which was admitted, the defendant was fined \$10, and on the second \$5.

SPEEDY DRIVING.

Mr. D. Thomson, of the Dairy Farm Company, was summonsed for driving motor cycle No. 116 in a dangerous manner.

He pleaded not guilty. Sgt. Baker said at 7.30 p.m., on June 23rd he was driving a police motor cycle in Praya East at 18 m.p.h., when the defendant passed him at the junction of Gresson Street and carried on up to Murray Barracks at a speed of between 25 and 30 m.p.h.

Defendant said he could not have been going at that high speed in view of the fact that he had to practically stop three times on account of passing tramcars and a motor car.

The Magistrate said he believed the defendant had been driving fast, and imposed a fine of \$10.

DISREGARDING A CON-STABLE'S SIGNAL.

Dr. S. C. Ho was summonsed for disregarding the signal of an Indian traffic constable at the junction of Arsenal Street and Queen's Road East at 9.05 p.m., on June 25th, while driving motor car No. 1089.

The constable said a tramcar was turning the corner at the time and he turned his signal against the defendant but the latter came on just the same.

Dr. Ho said that the signal was too high for anyone to notice it, especially when one had to keep an eye on the road. He expressed the wish that his Worship would see the signal for himself.

Major Willson agreed and adjourned the summons for a week.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.

A 16-year-old European youth named G. H. F. McClay, residing at No. 15, Felix Villas, Mount Davis Road, was summonsed on a charge of driving motor cycle No. 600 on June 21st without a licence.

Defendant admitted the offence. Inspector Alexander said the defendant who was 18, was not entitled to a licence until he reached the age of 18. The cycle the defendant had ridden was not his property. He had been to dinner at Mr. H. R. Weller's house in North Point, and coming out he saw the cycle outside the house. Defendant rode it for several yards and collided with a coolie.

Defendant said that he was prepared to compensate the coolie, whereupon the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5.

THE CASTLE PEAK

TRAGEDY.

WITNESSES WHO WOULD NOT SPEAK.

AN OLD CHINESE SUPERSTITION.

Yesterday when the case came up on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Magistracy, against the Chinese who is alleged to have murdered his wife at Castle Peak on April 7th, two witnesses were called by Mr. Whyte-Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, who is conducting the case for the prosecution. These two witnesses had made statements to the Public, but when they were put into the box, they refused to substantiate them. To all the questions put by the Assistant Crown Solicitor, they gave a negative reply.

Failing to elicit any point which would bear the prosecution's theory, Mr. Whyte-Smith put the concubine of the defendant in the box. She said that she had been the man's concubine for about seven years and they had a son and a daughter. She knew the deceased and had been to Castle Peak about two years ago on the occasion of the Dragon Boat Festival to make her obeisance to the *kit fat* wife, by serving her with a cup of tea. The deceased had also visited the witness at her house at Shamshui. On that occasion, the deceased had smeared oil on her. This, the witness said, was done so that she might become subservient to the *kit fat* wife.

The Power Of Funeral Oil.

Although it was not explained to the Court, the smearing of oil is an old custom among the Chinese. The oil used is taken from a lamp which has burned at the foot of a dead person. When a death occurs in a Chinese house, the body is generally kept from three to four days before burial. Sometimes in a case of a rich man, the body is kept for a week or more. During that time a lamp is kept burning at the foot of the dead body. Any oil left over is coveted by jealous women. This oil is said to have the property of making anyone smeared by it hated by the person to whom they may be married.

Therefore, what the deceased in this case had done to the concubine was not done without a purpose, but was intended to turn the man now in custody against his concubine.

The case was again adjourned.

FRACAS ON A 'BUS.

TWO PORTUGUESE YOUTHS AND THE CONDUCTOR.

Two Portuguese youths—J. Silva and H. Barreto—were summonsed at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for assaulting a conductor employed by the Kowloon 'Bus Company. Mr. E. S. C. Brooks prosecuted and Mr. J. M. Remedios appeared for the defendants.

It was stated that the two defendants mounted a bus of which the complainant was conductor on the morning of May 8th. At Haiphong Road the conductor was given a ten-cent piece by Silva, which he understood was the second-class fare for both the defendants. He, therefore, gave them two tickets. When the bus had reached Jordan Road, about seven minutes' journey from Haiphong Road, Silva told the conductor that he had a monthly ticket and asked him why he had punched two five-cent tickets instead of a ten-cent ticket to Kowloon Tong. The conductor told the defendants they would have to wait until the inspector came. At Kowloon Tong, it was alleged, Silva pulled the conductor from his seat and Barreto held him down. Complainant alleged that he was struck several times, and that one of the blows had broken a tooth. He had to be taken to hospital.

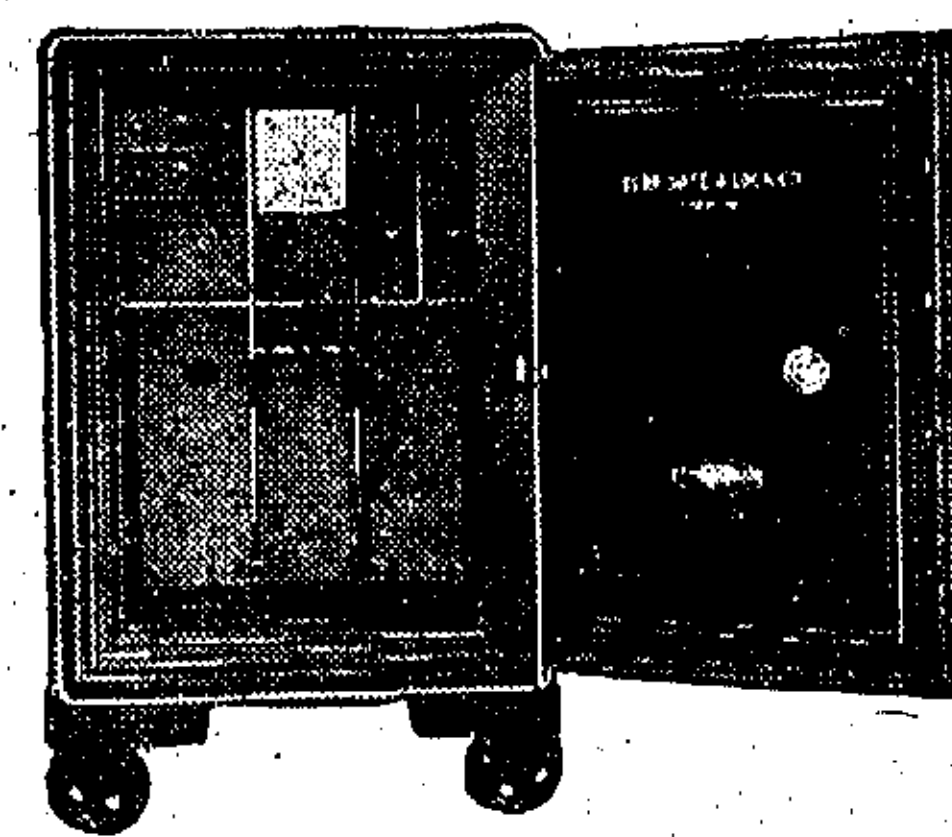
Complainant, in evidence, denied the assault alleged in a cross-examination taken out by defendants. He also denied that he had refused to take the defendants further than Mongkok.

Mr. Remedios submitted that a number of coolies who were passing at the time of the alleged assault stopped the bus, but complainant said there was no one about at the time.

The case was adjourned.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London; up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 6th JULY, 1927.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

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H. G. RILEY, Lieut.-Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C. His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hong Kong, 5th July, 1927. [5101]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution of the General Managers of the Company made on the 27th INSTANT, a Call of \$1.00 Per Share has been made upon the Members of the Company payable on or before the 12th DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, to the Company's Bankers, THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1927.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [5077]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 25th JULY, 1927, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th JULY to 27th AUGUST, 1927. Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5072]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2895 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 14623/14627, inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2896 dated Hong Kong 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 62432 and 33736/33739 inclusive, all registered in the Name of T. T. SING KONG, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 28th JULY, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. 5/NS 2895 and 5/NS 2896 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. O. HYNES, Acting Chief Manager, Hong Kong, 28th June, 1927. [5086]

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APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING CHATER ROAD. [25]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY Authorized Mr. JOSEPH BURTON ETHERINGTON to Sign the Name of our Firm For Procuration. ARNHOLD & CO., LTD. Shanghai, July 2nd, 1927. [5084]

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By Order, THE KAILAN-MINING ADMINISTRATION, E. J. NATHAN, Acting General Manager. [5087]

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONG KONG DISPENSARY. [50]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To our many friends who have by word and deed shown their great sympathy to us in this our hour of bereavement, we wish to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks. Sorrow such as ours would be unbearable but for loving and willing friends. Be sure that none of you will ever be forgotten. HERBERT A. STOUT AND ROBERT. [5102]

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd. London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 6th, 1927.

THE MENACE TO SHANGHAI.

THE foreign community in China would be well advised to ignore for the time being the somewhat farcical reports of fighting in the North and to concentrate their attention upon the sinister anti-foreign movement which is being engineered in Shanghai. The Nationalist armies will never accomplish the unification of China or bring peace to the country. They have shown no sign yet of any real patriotic feeling or of any desire other than that of despoiling the foreigner of the fruits of his labour and enterprise. Through a combination of intrigue, propaganda and compromise they may win their way to Peking, but such success will certainly not mean the establishment of an orderly and responsible government to which all nationalities may look with confidence for justice. We must not judge the Nationalists by their proclamations, but by their policy and that policy in Shanghai at the moment is to undermine the authority of the Municipal Council.

They are working insidiously and with considerable cunning, but their object is plain. It is to bring Shanghai, as far as its administration is concerned, down to the present level of Hankow and if some strong action is not taken to combat them they will succeed. It is recognised, of course, that the presence of large armed forces will prevent the International Settlement from being over-run by a mob, but there are more ways than one of reaching the goal. Mob violence is not being attempted, but according to the serious statement made by our Northern contemporary, the *North China Daily News*, joint Nationalist campaigns for the collection of a percentage of rents paid by Chinese tenants in the Settlement and for the organisation of resistance among Chinese rate-payers to a two per cent. increase in rates are in full swing. As is pointed out, this is not merely a question of the "thin edge of the wedge." If the Nationalists once establish a right to collect taxes in the Settlement or show that they can successfully prevent the payment by their countrymen of rates levied by the Municipal Council, the whole wedge will be driven home. The authority of the Council will be gone and they might as well resign and depart. And the Army would have nothing to do but to pack its tent and depart with them.

There appears to be absolutely no doubt that these Nationalist schemes have official backing. It has been openly announced that the Nationalists will enforce the collection of a percentage of rents paid by Chinese tenants and that they will use the new Provisional Court to inflict penalties upon those who defy their authority. The Provisional Court is the Court presided over by a Chinese judge before which most Chinese cases are taken. Its conduct has become notorious and the charge has often been made that it is bringing the work of the Municipal Police into contempt. The judge, it is stated, imposes himself between the criminal and the law. In this connection we would recommend our readers to peruse the report of the "legal" proceedings given in another column where the firm of Messrs. Lester, Johnson & Morris sued for rent due from a tenant in the *North China Daily News* building. The newspaper itself was not concerned in the case, but the judge coming to the conclusion that it might benefit indirectly through the rent collection refused even to hear the opening statement of the plaintiff's solicitors. He resented the criticism of the Court which had appeared in our Northern contemporary and vented his spleen in this way. "We cannot give any relief to the *North China Daily News*," he said, "while it comes here reeking with the blood of its own offences against this Court—no, not until it is purged." This is the judge upon whom the Municipal Authorities have to rely for enforcing the law. No wonder it is complained that the Court is a "misfit," which should be abolished. But these complaints are of little value. The unfortunate fact is that the Court is functioning in the Settlement, and how can it be closed now without raising again the storm of anti-foreign propaganda?

As far as the opposition to the rates levied by the Municipal Council is concerned, the Nationalists calmly announce that this is a spontaneous movement and they advise against any attempt to collect the rates. "As it would raise the whole question of the status of the Settlement," such is the veiled threat. No one knows better than the Nationalists that the Chinese, who reside in the Settlement for their own convenience, would willingly meet the calls made upon them if left alone.

But it is shown clearly enough that if the Council enforce their order they have to face the possibility of world-wide propaganda on the basis probably of "no taxation without representation." This cry might be sympathetically received in countries abroad because the circumstances would not be understood. As the *North China Daily News* points out there would be no one to explain that "representation" at this juncture can mean nothing but interference with administration, making life unbearable for the foreigner and reducing Shanghai's 800,000 Chinese to the level of the wholly unrepresented and mercilessly taxed citizens of any native community.

This briefly is the outline of the problem with which the Shanghai Municipal Council are confronted. If they give away, their authority is gone. If they stand fast they will have to meet anti-foreign propaganda as virulent as any that has appeared in the past. With the example of Hankow before them there is only one course they can adopt. But in the light of these events what value can be placed on Nationalist proclamations? They are plotting always against the foreigner, even under the shadow of the British army. It is the general opinion in the North that there is little hope yet of any peace. On the contrary, it is considered that more serious trouble is ahead unless steps are quickly taken to prevent it.

The manager of the Jervois Street silk shop, has reported that his partner absconded on June 30th with \$10,000 belonging to the firm.

Falling from the second floor verandah of No. 57, Connaught Road Central, a Chinese fractured a leg. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of William Powell, Ltd., is to be held to-day at noon at the offices of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., Exchange Building.

A brown chow dog owned by Mr. Henderson of The Peak, has been sent to Kennedy Town for observation. The animal bit Mr. Henderson, who is now being medically attended.

A small fire broke out in the cockpit of a rattle shop in Shamshui-po, shortly after 1.30 p.m. yesterday afternoon. Two fire appliances were sent from the Kowloon Station, the fire being quickly extinguished.

When the rope on which a large stone was being carried by several coolies at Tai-koo broke on Monday, the stone rolled on one of the men whose leg was broken. He is now in the Government Civil Hospital in a serious condition.

An 81-year-old Chinese woman was taken to the Government Civil Hospital from No. 4, Woo Hing Street, suffering from scalds on the body. It appeared the woman was asleep in bed when a pot of boiling tea accidentally upset on her from a table by the bed.

A quarrel between rival gangs of coolies resulted in a street fight in Salisbury Road, Kowloon, at about one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Bamboos and poles were used, and several of the coolies were injured. Ricksha traffic was interfered with. Several arrests were made.

Two amahs, mother and daughter formerly in the employ of Inspector W. McWalter of the Shamshui-po Police Station, were charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday morning with leaving their employment without notice. The mother was fined \$5 and the daughter \$10, the fines to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

The annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association, whose annual report was published last week, will be held this evening, at 6.30, at Volunteer Headquarters. The report and business sheet of the Association and of the Interport Account will be considered, officers will be elected for the ensuing year, and there will be certain alterations made to the rules of the Association.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, the Bill for amending the law relating to illegal strikes and lock-outs will be again considered.

The Bill was read a first time at the last meeting of the Council. To-morrow, it is anticipated, that it will be read a second and third time and passed.

PICKETS AGAIN ACTIVE IN CANTON.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT IN FULL FORCE.

The same contingent of pickets who were employed against the British, and who had been outwardly inactive since the British boycott was called off, are now once more employed.

Their activities this time are not directed against the British, but against the next "Imperialistic dog"—Japan.

The pickets are now to be seen all over Canton, and in the same old uniform of blue and straw sandals. At all the wharves these men gather and all incoming passengers are subjected to a rigid search.

Some of the more energetic pickets go so far as to make a shop to shop search for Japanese goods.

The pickets from the Chinese Seamen's Union are still preventing Chinese from embarking on any of the Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co.'s vessels. The regular pickets do not interfere with them beyond stationing a few men on the Company's wharves to search incoming passengers.

REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.

FROM APPEAL ROBBER TO CHICKEN THIEF.

Banished for life from Singapore and Johore, a Chinese with a record of seven years' jail for armed robbery and six months for larceny at Singapore, was yesterday morning convicted by Mr. R. E. Lindsell on the charge of stealing a chicken in Centre Street, West Point.

Remarking that the accused had gone down in life from an armed robber to a chicken stealer, his Worship sentenced the man to three months' hard labour.

As a Singapore banishment automatically applies in Hong Kong, the prisoner will be banished from the Colony for life upon completion of his jail term.

ENTERIC FEVER.

TEN CASES NOTIFIED LAST WEEK.

There were seven deaths in the Colony from notifiable diseases during the week ended July 2nd, one from small-pox, four from enteric fever and two from cerebro-spinal fever. There was also one death from influenza, which is not a notifiable disease.

Altogether 14 cases of disease were reported, ten being of enteric fever, among which were one British, one Indian, eight Chinese and one imported case.

There were two cases of enteric fever among Chinese reported on Monday.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6 p.m., stated:—

The depression over N.E. China has deepened. Local Forecast:—S. winds, moderate, fair.

THE C.N.C. STRIKE.

NO CHANGE IN POSITION.

There was no material change yesterday in the position as regards the strike of the officers and engineers of the China Navigation Company.

As far as can be ascertained it is now presumably simply a case of waiting. The head offices of the Guilds are in Shanghai and possibly negotiations may be proceeding there. In Hong Kong, however, nothing is known or at any rate the information is not vouchsafed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Officers Withdrawn From Ships At Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, July 5th.

The Guilds have withdrawn the officers from B. & S. ships the same as at Hong Kong, only a dozen remaining on board.

Suitable shore accommodation has been provided and the officers assert they are prepared for a prolonged struggle.

Over 30 Ships Laid up At Shanghai.

In Shanghai there are over thirty vessels laid up, including the str. *Changsha*, *Shantung*, *Sinkiang*, *Nanking*, *Wenchow*, *Wuchang*, *Whangpu*, *Shengkang*, *Shai*, *Kian*, *Chinkiang*, *Chusan*, *Ninghai*, *Sian-tan*, *Ilain*, *Peking*, *Taming*, *Shansi*, *Poyang*, *Chengtu*, *Linan*, *Nan-chang*, *Tungchow* and the *Hanyang*.

In Hong Kong the laid-up steamers are the *Kalgan*, *Liang-chow*, *Szechuen*, *Tsun*, *Fatsien*, *Kueichow*, *Kueiyang*, *Kingyuan*, *Kwangtung*, *Yingchow*, *Anhui*, *Ichang*, *Soochow*, *Changchow*, and *Kiangsu*. The *Nanking*, *Newchwang* and *Hupeh* are held up at Swatow.

THE BANTRY CURSE IN ANHUI.

THIRTEEN MEN EXECUTED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

CHENGKANGKUAN, An., June 16th.

All is quiet here, the great accumulation of soldiers of two weeks ago having largely moved on. The authorities are dealing sternly with the banditry that is everywhere rife on a comparatively small scale. Bandits get no mercy when caught. Thirteen were executed yesterday.

Considering the merciless character of the bandits themselves, this is not too severe, provided those caught are really the guilty ones.

After a very wet autumn, winter and spring, we have had a very dry early summer. This facilitated the maturing and harvesting of the wheat, and now that the wheat harvest is over we have had three days of good rain, making possible the sowing of the beans and the planting of the rice, and also, saving the kaoliang from being drought killed. This weather is providential. God forbid that there should be famine or food scarcity at the same time with civil war.—*North China Daily News*.

"SPOOKS."

A CAPITAL MYSTERY COMEDY.

The Wilbur Players, at the Star Theatre last night, produced "Spooks," a "mystery" comedy written by Robert Sherman and produced under the personal direction of Mr. N. Anthony Baker.

Mystery reigned from the rise of the curtain until the denouement at the final ring of the curtain. Mirth and hilarious laughter were in abundance and altogether the play provided an excellent entertainment with plenty of thrills.

"Spooks" will be repeated to-night.

ANOTHER BIG SOUTHERN VICTORY IN SHANTUNG.

YENCHOW FALLS TO SOUTHERNERS AFTER THREE HOURS' FIGHTING.

2,000 NORTHERNERS, 170 "WHITE" RUSSIANS AND TWO "WHITE" RUSSIAN "GENERALS" CAPTURED. LARGE QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION SEIZED.

SUN CHUEN FENG'S TROOPS REPORTED TO HAVE MUTINIED IN SHANTUNG.

Yenchow, an important Shantung strategical point, has fallen into the hands of the Southerners. This is the city that was on several occasions prematurely reported as having been "surrounded" by the victorious Southerners. It seems that the accuracy of the present report is more substantially founded. Not only do the Southerners now claim to have the city in their possession, but they announce that they have captured 2,000 Northerners, including 170 "White" Russians, two of whom are "Generals." They also seized a large quantity of ammunition. The Southerners' main objective, Tsinanfu, is now believed to be materially brought much nearer.

It is reported that another Northern General has "transferred" his services to the South, and that even Sun Chuen Feng's troops in Tsinanfu have mutinied in favour of the Kuomintang's famous "Three People's" doctrine.

A telegram from Tokyo states that the Japanese Government have decided to send troops from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu to protect Japanese lives and property.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR TSINANFU.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, July 5th.

Owing to the latest developments in the Shantung situation, the Government has decided to despatch troops from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu for the protection of Japanese residents.

The Imperial sanction is expected to-morrow.

Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway Service Suspended.

Tsingtao, July 5th.

The railway service between Tsingtao and Tsinanfu has been suspended owing to the destruction of the track in the vicinity of Kaomi. Telegraphic and telephonic communication are also interrupted.

CHINA AND FOREIGN TREATIES.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

Shanghai, July 5th.

Mr. Wang Yin Tai, the Peking Foreign Minister, will begin to reorganise the existing "Investigation Commission for the renewal of Sino-Foreign Commercial Treaties" in order that those expired commercial treaties with France, Great Britain, Belgium, Japan and Holland may be revised on a basis of equality.

A Fruitless Mission.

General Yen Si Lin, formerly Precambrian Commissioner of Shanghai, who has of late represented the Ankuochun authorities in their endeavours to persuade General Yen Shih Shan of Shansi to go over to the Fengtienese side, is reported to have returned to Peking after a fruitless mission.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has announced his latest plans for the governing of Yunnan on Kuomintang lines, namely, (1) the Yunnanese people must be instructed with reference to the "Three People's" doctrine; (2) all counter-revolutionary elements must be entirely kept out of the province, and (3) the Yunnanese people must take responsibility directly to supervise the machinery of the Yunnanese Government.

Sun Chuen Feng's troops, stationed at Tsingtao, are reported to have rebelled by announcing, on the 4th inst., to the people and the Japanese authorities there that they will hereafter espouse the "Three People's" doctrine.

The announcement emphasises that they will be strictly responsible for adequate protection to foreign life and property.

THE STRUGGLE IN SHANTUNG.

NORTHERNERS CONCENTRATING LARGE FORCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, July 5th.

The daily reports from Tsinanfu state that there is a constant stream of troop trains from Tsingtao bringing General Sun Chuen-fang's troops, 100,000 of whom are concentrating at Taian.

It is reported that they are preparing a strong drive down the Tientsin-Pukow railway against the forces of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

YENCHOW FALLS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

Shanghai, July 5th.

According to the latest military report from Nanking, after an interval of three hours' heavy fighting with the Shantung troops, the Kuomintang troops, led by Generals Li Chung Jan and Wang Tien Pui, decisively took Yenchow on the 2nd inst., with the result that more than 2,000 Northerners, including 170 "White" Russians and two "White" Russian generals were captured and a large quantity of ammunition was seized.

The Nanking military authorities claim that the Southerners are still continuing their campaign northwards, their vanguard having arrived at Chufao, the birthplace of Confucius.

ADMIRAL SIR R. TYRWHITT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, July 5th.

Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt left this afternoon for Weihaiwei aboard H.M.S. Hawkins.

Another Northern General "Turns-over."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tsingtao, July 5th.

General Chen, commanding the troops between Kiaochow and Kaomi, turned-over to the South yesterday. He has notified the authorities that although he has surrendered to the Southerners, he pledges full protection for foreign lives and property.

YANGTZE QUIET.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Shanghai, July 4th.

There is no change in the situation at Shanghai, and the Yangtze Valley remains quiet. No further reports of firing on foreign vessels in the Hankow region have been received, and the position in connexion with Feng's move against Hankow is at present a little obscure.

BRITISH FORCES IN CHINA.

BRIGADE TO BE WITHDRAWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 5th.

The Daily Mail states that the Government has given instructions for the immediate withdrawal from China of the brigade of British troops sent from India.

The withdrawal is made possible by the increase of the forces of other Powers in China, particularly American.

Reason For The Withdrawal.

LATER.

The Twentieth Infantry Brigade, otherwise the Indian Brigade, is shortly returning to India from China.

Those well-informed believe that this step is because the tension in China is lessening and that the British Government are satisfied now that there is less danger to British lives and property than was the case earlier in the year, largely owing to the ascendancy of the Moderates in the Chinese Nationalist Groups.

CHINA AND GENEVA.

WHAT THE NATIONALIST'S DECLARE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Geneva, July 4th.

Mr. Chao Hsin Chu has made a statement to the effect that, it having been repeatedly reported in Far Eastern newspapers, that the Naval Conference at Geneva may also consider questions relating to China, he has been requested by the Chinese Nationalist Government to declare that the Government and people of China will refuse to recognise any decision affecting China which may be reached by the present or any other conference on which China is not represented and in whose deliberations she does not equally participate.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

IN THE HANDS OF THE POLICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, July 4th.

The Communist Deputy, Marcel Cachin, and four other persons implicated in anti-French propaganda, have surrendered and been imprisoned.

Four others have obtained postponement of their terms of imprisonment on various grounds, including the Communist Seimard, who was freed together with Daudet, and who will surrender after a few days' grace owing to the death of his mother-in-law.

Successful Socialist Move.

LATER.

Marcel Cachin had no sooner been imprisoned than the Chamber passed a Socialist motion in favour of his release during the remainder of the Parliamentary session, showing the determination of the majority of the Chamber to defend the principle of Parliamentary immunity, irrespective of persons.

Following the vote by the Chamber, Cachin was released this evening.

SOVIET AND RELIGION.

PARSONS RE-ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Riga, July 4th.

It is reliably reported from Leningrad that the authorities are again arresting the ministers of religion.

Baptist pastors who were released from prison last January have for the most part been re-arrested.

LINDBERGH LEAVES CANADA.

A GREAT SEND-OFF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Ottawa, July 4th.

Thousands of citizens cheered Lindbergh as he took-off in the aeroplane Spirit of St. Louis for New York, after a stay of two days at Ottawa.

He was escorted by a squadron of United States aeroplanes.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IN COWBOY REGALIA.

DRESSES-UP FOR HIS FIFTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Rapid City, S. Dakota, July 5th.

Photographers had a field day this afternoon when President Coolidge appeared on the lawn in front of the summer "White House" wearing full cowboy regalia which was presented to him in honour of his fifty-fifth birthday by a delegation representing the Boy Scouts of America.

Mrs. Coolidge looked surprised at the picturesque combination of bright red shirt and blue kerchief, chaps, boots, spurs and "tengallon hat."

The cheers of the boys made the hills resound.

KING FUAD IN LONDON.

MEETS WITH A ROYAL WELCOME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 4th.

King George, accompanied by the Duke of York, Prince Henry and Prince George, all in uniform and wearing the Order of the Garter, headed a brilliant gathering to welcome King Fuad at Victoria station.

The two Kings, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York drove through cheering crowds and troop-lined and beflagged streets to Buckingham Palace.

The Banquet At Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, LATER.

There was a brilliant State banquet at Buckingham Palace in honour of King Fuad, the company including Britain's Royalties, diplomats, Cabinet Ministers, and politicians of all parties, Lord and Lady Cromer, Lord and Lady Allenby, and Lord and Lady Lloyd.

H.M. King George, toasting King Fuad, expressed close and sympathetic interest in the progress of Egypt, and said he earnestly hoped for the close, friendly Anglo-Egyptian relations to continue, to the enduring advantage of the two countries.

King Fuad, in reply, said he recognised the important part Britain had played in the past for realisation of the progress of Egypt, and said he was sure in Egypt's new and happy era of independence this progress would continue unimpededly, and Anglo-Egyptian friendship would be re-affirmed and consolidated still more. The Egyptians had the liveliest admiration for the British nation, and valued their friendship very highly, and were sincerely resolved to consolidate it, and render it more intimate and more fruitful.

The Egyptian Government would not spare a single effort towards Honours.

King Fuad conferred the order of El Kemal on the Queen; and H.M. the King conferred on Sarwat Pasha the Order of a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

COMMANDER BYRD IN PARIS.

ENTERTAINED BY M. BLERIOT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, July 4th.

The famous aviator, M. C. Bleriot, gave a luncheon to Comdr. Byrd and his colleagues in the trans-Atlantic flight, at which the other U.S. fliers, Chamberlain and Levine, the American Charge d'Affaires, and French Cabinet Ministers were present.

Nungesser's Mother.

Paris, July 4th.

At the conclusion of a pathetic interview with Nungesser's mother, who is still convinced that her son is alive, Comdr. Byrd handed her a cheque for G.830,000, from the American Ladies' Help Committee.

Flag For Museum.

Paris, July 4th.

Mr. Wammancker has accepted President Doumergue's wish that the flag flown on Comdr. Byrd's aeroplane should be deposited in the National Museum, in Paris.

COLONIAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 4th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Amery said that one of the first tasks of the Colonial research committee appointed a few days ago would be to consider the organisation of a Colonial Medical Research Service.

He added that another committee was being established to enquire into the condition of the Colonial veterinary services, and doubtless it would consider the possibility of establishing a Veterinary Research Service common to all the Colonies, Protectorates, and so forth.

The question of constituting a Colonial Forestry Research Service was being deferred until after the Empire Forestry Conference at Melbourne in 1928.

JULY FOURTH IN PARIS.

U.S. FLIERS AT A BANQUET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, July 4th.

American Independence Day was celebrated in Paris in glorious weather, many Parisians joining enthusiastically in a visit to Lafayette's tomb in the morning, which was followed by a ceremony at the American monument, and a march by American Legionnaires to the tomb of the Union Warrior.

There was a banquet in the evening at the American Chamber of Commerce, at which the six trans-Atlantic fliers at present in Paris, Chamberlain, Levine, Byrd and his three companions, were the principal guests.

AMERICA SEEKS PARITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Geneva, July 4th.

Admiral Jones, one of the United States delegation to the Naval Conference, delivered a long address at a reception of the American colony in celebration of Independence Day, in which he emphasised America's need for naval parity with the greatest naval Power.

He contended that the United States as well as Great Britain had to protect long sea routes, and especially referred to her dependence upon imported manganese.

He concluded by hoping that equitable results would be reached at the conference.

DISASTROUS GALE AT ODESSA.

MANY FATALITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Odessa, July 4th.

A violent gale did considerable damage to this place. Twenty persons were drowned as the result of the capsizing of yachts and small craft in the harbour.

Six persons were killed and ten severely injured through the overturning of a tram-car.

HAWAII-FRISCO ATTEMPT.

RUDDER TROUBLE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Maui, Hawaii, July 4th.

Richard Grace, the Hollywood aviator and stunt flier, took off for San Francisco this morning, but owing to rudder trouble he returned within an hour.

The aeroplane crashed and was totally wrecked, but Grace, and a puppy he had as a companion, were unhurt.

AMERICAN COTTON YARNS.

MINIMUM PRICES RAISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 4th.

The Cotton Yarn Association has raised the minimum prices of American yarns by varying amounts, from a farthing a pound for coarse counts, to three farthings a pound for finer qualities.

This action has surprised the Manchester Royal Exchange, business in yarn and cloth being checked.

GOLF.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

207 ENTRIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 5th.

For the British Open Golf Championship there are 207 entries, 86 fewer than in 1926.

Play begins at St. Andrew's on Monday with 100 players and those tying for the hundredth place will qualify.

The championship proper will commence on Wednesday over 72 holes.

There is a strong entry from America including the holder, Robert Jones, Thomas Armour, Alex. Armour, Charles Mayo, Jim Barnes, Bill Melhorn, and Larry Nabholz.

Six players from France include Arnaud Massey, Jean Gassiat, and Aubrey Boomer.

Len Nettelfold and his father, R. Nettelfold, are from Australia and A. Craig from Penang.

There are no notable absentees among the home golfers, except Abe Mitchell, who is recovering from a recent operation.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

FINAL OF THE LADIES' DOUBLES.

VICTORY FOR U.S.A.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 5th.

At Wimbledon, in dull and threatening weather, and before a moderate crowd of spectators, Miss Ryan and Miss Wills (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Peacock and Miss Heine (South Africa) 6-3, 6-2, in the final of the Ladies' Doubles.

IF YOU WIN THE "CALCUTTA."

HOW TO KEEP HAPPY.

[BY THE OLD STAGER.]

If the first prize in a lottery exceeds so much as one week's instalment of a man's total income, should be by law debared from qualifying for fortune's smile. The first prize in this year's Calcutta Sweep will be £150,000. Safely invested, this sum will produce £7,500 a year. The average income of those who compete for this prize of fortune is probably around £900.

And every year, as the clock's hands approach the hour of fate and the awful possibility looms up, a discontent which is anything but divine, seizes upon each man who holds a share in the lottery. His ideas expand, his little drawing-room at home contracts. The 8.40 to Waterloo, the 8.15 to Liverpool, street, cease to be friendly and familiar forms of transport, and grow to compare ill with a limousine. His frigid jokes seem as thin as the stair carpet, and he knows that he was born for higher things.

I need not elaborate the danger signals. Few men are strong enough to pass through the ordeal unscathed, I know but one who is fit to win the prize. Life has taught him several useful lessons which he has taken to heart. He has carefully planned and will rigidly adhere to his "programme of actions on receipt of the big cheque."

1. Leave London incognito and disguised.

2. Open no letters, answer no appeals, accept no offers of marriage or film starring.

3. Allocate £50,000 to public institutions, serving his own immediate area—selection to be made within one year.

4. Allocate £25,000 to sweetening the lives of friends—the fund to be exhausted within ten years.

5. Invest the balance of £75,000 in Trustee Securities to produce a clear £3,000 a year for his own selfish uses.

6. Make no change whatever in his present manner of life—which appears to produce as much happiness as a man may reasonably expect from life—but enjoy, free from petty financial worry, the priceless luxury of a relatively huge reserve of income.

To laugh at the gas bill, smilingly accept the income tax man's figures, write glib cheques for the milliner, watch genially the fire and lights blazing in the basement, hear with an indulgent smile the crash of crockery and the tinkle of glass, to have a locker stocked with answers to every ailing and arrow of fortune—ye gods, what a life.

For a man thus equipped, even Tooting Bec (that much maligned spot) were Paradise now!

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SEASON SUCCESSFULLY COMMENCED.

FIRST NIGHT FETE.

The first night of the 1927 season was held at the Victoria Recreation Club last night, and proved very successful, despite the fact that it was held in mid-week. The fete was to have been held last Saturday, but had to be postponed owing to the inclemency of the weather.

There was a good attendance last night, although not so big a crowd as there usually is present on a Saturday night, but the Navy and Army were well represented, and prospects are encouraging for similar future events.

It is proposed to hold at least eight night fetes at the V.R.C., roughly on alternate Saturdays, provided financial support is forthcoming. If the fetes are not well enough supported, it will probably mean one a month. Judging from last night's attendance, there appears to be every likelihood of the contemplated full programme being carried out. The prospective date for the next night fete is Saturday, July 23rd.

There was keen and excellent competition in all the events last night, and in the open events there was a very large number of entries from the Services, in fact the number competing was something in the nature of a record.

The special features of the programme last night were the Invitation Team Race, in which the Army once more maintained their reputation in this Colony of being too good in the water for the men afloat, and the water polo match.

In connection with the water polo match the V.R.C. team, who are last season's champions in the Water Polo League, were to have met a team representative of the First Cruiser Squadron, but as the Squadron put to sea yesterday, a team from H.M.S. Vendictive filled the gap, and were badly beaten.

The Results.

The various official duties were ably carried out by members of the Committee, and Mr. C. J. Cooke, Hon. Secretary, proved an indefatigable worker, as well as participating in the water polo game.

The results in the finals of the various events were as under:—

50 Yards Handicap (members):—1, J. A. Victor, 32.1 seconds; 2, I. Jacob, 35.3 seconds.

50 Yards Handicap (boys, 16 years and under):—1, Simon Lau, 59.2 seconds; 2, James Muirhead, 61.2 seconds. (Another Chinese competitor, who would have undoubtedly won the event was disqualified on account of entering the water a second before his handicap time allowed).

50 Yards Handicap (ladies):—1, Miss Blundson, 34 seconds; 2, Miss Doris Hunt, 42.3 seconds.

Pillow Fight:—Won by A. Duncan.

Invitation Team Race:—Army beat the Navy. Time: 4mins. 20.2 seconds. Best individual time: 28.3 seconds.

High Dive (open):—1, A. Duncan, 54 points; 2, Corporal Batchelor, 53 points. (There were 15 entrants, and four of these came very close in points to the winner and runner-up).

Water Polo:—V.R.C. beat the team from H.M.S. Vendictive by 5 goals to 1 goal. At half time the score was 4 goals to nil.

Music and Dancing. During the evening the Lyric Orchestra provided music, and played for dancing, which followed the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Younghusband.

WATER POLO LEAGUE.

A meeting of the committee of the V.R.C. is to be called this week for the purpose of making arrangements for the Water Polo season. Following this meeting a general meeting is to be called sometime next week which will be attended by representatives of Clubs proposing to enter the Water Polo League competition this year. It is hoped to get the League started towards the end of the present month.

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THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6th, 1927.

MOTORING NOTES

A Weekly Review dealing with Matters of Interest to all Local Motorists.
Notes and Jottings—Driving Hints—The Car of To-morrow.

Overland "Whippet" Cars.

EASY TERMS TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

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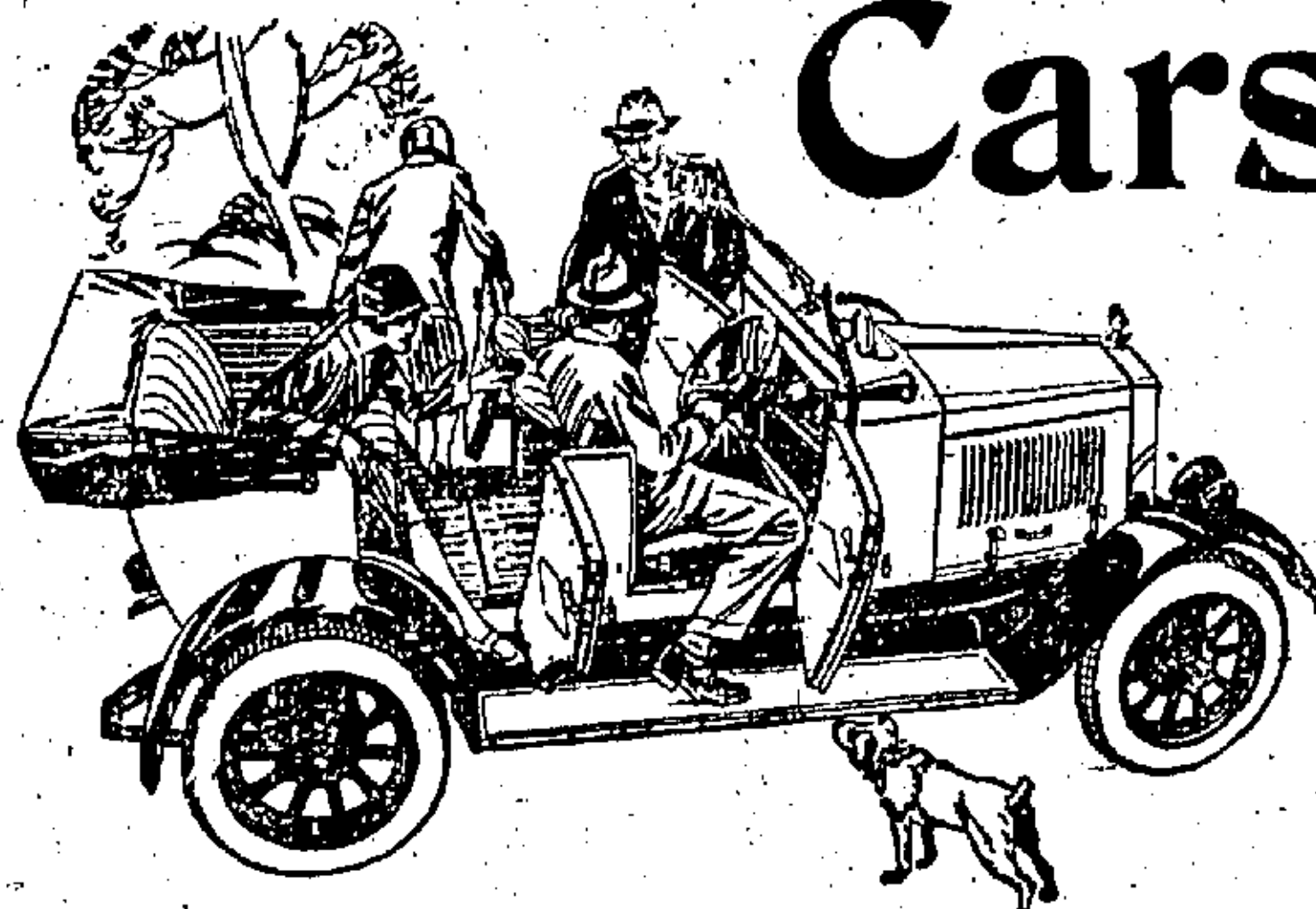
It stands, too, for progress! The Dunlop wired-type tyre and well-base rim is the equipment of to-day because of its unique efficiency, safety and ease of manipulation. Dunlop pioneered the wired-type of tyre and the well-base rim, and set a new world-standard.

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[A.P.B.]

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COUPE	2 Seater	220
SALOON	4 Seater	235

MORRIS-OXFORD 13.9 H.P.

4" TRACK 8" WHEELBASE	2/3 Seater	DICKY
ROADSTER	2/3 Seater	220
TOURING	4/5 Seater	270
COUPE	2/3 Seater	290
SALOON	4/5 Seater	310
CABRIOLET	4/5 Seater	340
LANDAUETTE	4/5 Seater	370

MORRIS-OXFORD 13.9 H.P.

4" TRACK 8" WHEELBASE	5 Seater	DICKY
TOURING	5 Seater	220
SALOON	5 Seater	295

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4" TRACK 8" WHEELBASE	5 Seater	DICKY
TOURING	5 Seater	225
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NOTES AND JOTTINGS.

MOTORING THROUGH EUROPE.

I am told that it will in future be possible for motorists returning home from the Far East to disembark at Naples, and from thence to motor through Italy, Germany, Austria, Belgium and France. This provides a splendid chance to the hardier and more adventurous motorists of seeing almost the whole of Europe from the security of their own cars. The British Automobile Association has made arrangements for the provision of the forms and instruction that might be required to facilitate the passage through the different countries. Further particulars of the scheme are obtainable from the Rev. G. S. Upsell, Honorary Secretary of the Hong Kong Automobile Association.

SCOTLAND YARD FLYERS.

I made mention recently of a fleet of fast and powerful cars that have been built for Scotland Yard. I now learn that each of these vehicles is capable of nearly 80 miles an hour, that each sits six men, and that a bell is carried beneath the bonnet so that the roads may be cleared at the approach of the cars, as on the approach of a fire engine. It is said that the cars will be invaluable in stopping the raids that are frequently made in the London suburbs by gangs that have been known to sweep through police cordons on their way back to London.

AS IT WAS.

Motoring 25 years ago was an adventure fraught with no little dangers to its begoggled devotees. Here are few hints dealt out to Americans in 1902: "Horse owners should accustom their animals to the motor, which has evidently come to stay. Horses should be firmly, but kindly made to approach a car when the engine is running quietly. A little perseverance will generally induce them to eat a carrot or a lump of sugar off the bonnet of the car." How quaint and delightful that sounds in 1927! Perhaps if motor-ing continues to make progress at the present rate, expensive limousines will look at the sight of a horse. This, too, makes exceedingly humorous reading: "For a woman who enjoys motoring it is advisable to wear a small, close fitting cap and a tale mask over the face to avoid dust." Would the modern girl wear a tale mask over her face?

NEED FOR BRITISH BODIES.

POSITION IN AUSTRALIA.

Representatives of British motoring interests here declare that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain car bodies quickly enough to meet the competition of American importers.

So long have been the delays, it is said, that many people have been forced to buy American cars to save time.

British agents assert that the only remedy is to induce a British manufacturer—or group of manufacturers—to establish a body works in Australia, which would, they say, command orders for at least 30,000 bodies a year.

Mr. S. A. Cheney (formerly a large distributor of American cars, but now concentrating solely on the distribution of British vehicles), who is now on his way to London, will bring the matter before a section of the British trade.

The position is described as having become a grave handicap to an otherwise highly promising industry.

NEW YORK EYESIGHT TEST.

All new applicants for licences to drive in New York State on and after January 16th, 1926, will be required to pass an eye test. If the examination reveals defective vision, the inspector will suggest methods to correct the defect and then, if the applicant can pass the test, with or without eyeglasses, and also the driving test, the licence will be issued.

(Continued on next Column.)

DRIVING HINTS.

It's poor driving, probably, that causes the first clinking of the engine when it pulls up a hill. Later, if that isn't corrected, it turns out to be a knock that can be taken out only by the garage mechanic.

This, of course, is the most common of all engine knocks. There are a dozen or more other varieties.

The clink, clank of the engine when it's pulling hard, however, results first from the fact that the driver fails to use the spark lever properly at such times, and then from the presence of too much carbon in the cylinders.

A slight move of the spark lever, retarding the spark, usually corrects the first fault.

Retarding the spark when starting or when going up hill gives the engine a chance to pull harder and at a slower speed. It makes use of all the mixture fed into the cylinders, at the proper time and with unified results.

Failure to retard the spark when the engine gets an extra load hastens the end of that engine. Further, it contributes to the accumulation of unwanted carbon on the pistons, around the valves and on the cylinder heads.

Carbon, too much of it, causes a knock similar to the spark knock. But this can't be controlled by retarding the spark. The carbon has to be removed.

The cause of carbon accumulation may be too rich a mixture, poorly fitted or loose pistons permitting the lubricating oil to be injected into the cylinders, an overheated engine, or poor crankcase oil.

In Spain, worn-out automobile tires are being made into special armour to be used for protecting horses during bull-fights.—*Manila Times.*

WHY THE FORD IS BEING SCRAPPED.

Mr. Henry Ford has decided to scrap the Ford because of the many stories that are told about them, one of the best of which is the following:

It is about a new hand taken on at the Ford works who drove up in a Ford.

His was the only Ford in the great park provided for the workmen. His fellows looked at it with disgust. And then, "Say, ain't it bad enough makin' 'em without ridin' in the damn things!"

I understand that Ford's position in Hong Kong is still further to be consolidated by the erection of a new depot of the most modern type. This depot will carry a stock of spares worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000, and the service offered by Ford will thus be almost unrivalled in this Colony by any other maker. There will be room in the garage for approximately 100 Ford cars and trucks.

The proprietors of the new depot, which is expected to be completed about the middle of November, are Messrs. Andrew Harper, of Chatham Road, Kowloon. The depot is to be built in Nathan Road near Prince Edward Road, Kowloon.

The value of the European and American knowledge of motors is apparently much appreciated in Japan. The following is from an advertisement published in a foreign newspaper in Japan: "Our shop is well-organised, under foreign direction, and all work is done by a foreign expert." This is remarkable for a country that has for so long kept its door closed against the foreigner.

A regular service is to be opened between Star Ferry Pier and Kowloon Hospital via Ho-mun-tin. This is made possible by the addition of three new Leyland buses to the China Motor Bus Co. fleet. A ten-minute service will be maintained. The fare through to Kowloon Hospital will be 20 cents and to Ho-mun-tin ten cents. It is stated that in September the Company will run buses to Kowloon City via Kowloon Tong.

THE ROAD TANK.

I was very much impressed, writes a correspondent, by the admirable behaviour of the Morris six-wheeled Army lorry during the trials in the New Territories. This vehicle can surmount almost any obstacle that hitherto has only been possible to the tank, and in addition it has a road speed of between 35 and 40 miles an hour. The type has been taken up keenly by many of the principal manufacturers of heavy commercial vehicle at home and abroad, and it is not unlikely that soon the cumbersome old lorry with a maximum speed of about 12 or 15 miles an hour will have been forced from the road. Not only are these machines capable of traversing the heaviest and wildest of country, but when on good roads they run smoothly and quietly, free from heavy jolts and jars. This is a factor that will influence manufacturers in its favour, and especially proprietors of charr-a-bancs; for heavy vehicle have long been the curse of British roads, both as a danger and as a nuisance. The new six-wheeled lorry opens a new era to commerce, just as the tank opened a new era in warfare.

This vehicle has created something of a sensation in the Colony, for after it had conquered every apparently insurmountable obstacle that could be placed before it in the New Territories, it climbed the Peak Road as far as the Tramway Station in 25 minutes. There are four hairpin bends on this road.

(Continued on page 9.)

DO YOU KNOW YOU CAN BUY THE FAMOUS
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From £229. 0s. 0d.

FINE ENOUGH EVEN FOR THE FASTIDIOUS, ROBUST ENOUGH FOR THE ROUGHEST USAGE. THIS 11 H.P. OVERSEAS CLYNO IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL FAMILIES. IT CAN BE BOUGHT AS CHEAPLY AS £224 FOR THE TWO SEATER AND £229 FOR THE FOUR SEATER.

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DELIVERY OF THE VARIOUS MODELS CAN NOW BE MADE.

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FOR DIFFERENTIALS USE SOCONY GEAR OIL
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MOTORING NOTES

(CONTD.).

THE CAR OF TOMORROW.

HINTS FOR THE MAN WHO WILL BUY IT.

[By JOHN PRIOLEAU.]

If you took a referendum among all the people who own cars and the incalculable number of those who wish they could, hope to soon, and are just going to do it, what sort of a motor-car do you suppose a "composite" of all their desires and hopes would be? Would it, to start at the elementary stage, be a closed car, an open one or a type which can be both? Would it be simple or complicated? There are many perfectly wise and sensible drivers who are very willing to put up with complication in order to secure this or that advantage. Would it be well-equipped, or would there be a minimum of gadgets on the dashboard and elsewhere? There are distinct schools of thought in this, too. Would it have many or few cylinders? Would it be a car to drive, or a car to get about in? Would it be both?

This is not quite so idle a speculation as one might suppose. Discounting the tales of agents and other people whose business it is not and who ought to know better, there is no question but that we are much further on our way, in 1927, to the One Car per Family standard than anybody would have suspected three years ago. Far more people are buying cars for the first time, and far more are realising that the attainment of their desires is or soon will be within their reach, instead of residing permanently and coldly in a golden dream. Before very long it will be a question of "Can we ever afford a car?" but "What sort of car will suit us best?"

What We Want.

Well, what sort of car is it we are all hoping to get, and what sort of car are we steering ourselves to put up with? If the makers of the world knew the answer, what a heap of trouble would everyone be saved. Why should any demand we car-buyers choose to make be impracticable? Who are the makers but the persons appointed to provide what we want? That not all of them were appointed by a discerning providence is unhappily evident, but their places can, should, will be taken by others better fitted for their high station. The car of the near future, its design and equipment and capabilities, lies in the half-formed, quarter-expressed hopes of the huge army of new buyers. We of the preceding armies learnt in our time to put up with things.

The new armies are going to have it all their own way—or they should do so. They have an immense advantage over us old stagers in that they need not concern themselves about vital things like reliability or soundness of material. They have all that for a gift, which we painfully pursued with open cheque-book. Solidly established upon that comforting basis, what are they going to regard as essentials? One would like to have the returns of that referendum.

Bigger Cars Wanted.

My own idea is that what the majority of present and potential owner-drivers want is a rather bigger and more powerful car than the existing "popular" type. Certainly the present owner does, as a rule. He has served his apprenticeship with the little car and only the lightweight enthusiast is found now who really prefers an 11.9 h.p. to a 14 or 15 h.p.; only a competition fan who would rather be cramped for room than not. The little car of ten to twelve horsepower did us all very notable service in days now happily past. Without some of those 11.9's this new army of buyers would not be up to half its present strength. We are grateful to them, but most of us are sick of them in our hearts of hearts. The very natural desire for something bigger and better is turning our thoughts to a vague something, mistily definable as More of It at the Same Money.

The Cylinder Problem.

Whether the car of the immediate future will have four, six or even eight cylinders, there is no means of telling. Nor do I believe it to be of real importance. Six and eight-cylinder cars to-day are not by any means all as good as they should be, but the buyer of the car of the immediate future will probably care very little for these things. If he has the sense to-day he can establish himself as an undisputed despot. He can, as he should, merely remark that however many or few cylinders his new engine has, they have all got to do their job properly, better than their predecessors, and at less cost. Or he will ardently wish to know the reason why.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WHAT I THINK OF MODERN SPORT.

OPINIONS OF AN OLYMPIC CHAMPION.

MR. D. G. A. LOWE, B.A.

Mr. D. G. A. Lowe, B.A., aged 25, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, is the writer of an interesting article on "What I Think of Modern Sport," which appeared a month or so ago in the *Western Weekly News* (Plymouth). Mr. Lowe is President of the University Athletic Club, a double blue (Athletics and Association Football), World Olympic Champion 500 metres, and captain of the English team to tour Greece this year. As one of the foremost amateur athletes he is well qualified to write on Sport.

Mr. Lowe writes:

Modern sport covers so wide a range of activities that it cannot possibly be dealt with exhaustively in a single article. I propose, therefore, to confine my attention to games and more particularly to those games which are played in the open and are of most universal popularity.

First, as to some of the evils associated with the great games of the day. One of the most malignant of these is professionalism. This is not due to the individual professional, who is generally an excellent fellow, ready enough to "play the game" if given the chance, but to the atmosphere surrounding him.

The exploitation of a few fine athletes to provide a gladiatorial display can hardly be defended, even as a business proposition; and if, as unfortunately does sometimes happen, it leads to corruption, it is utterly sordid and degrading. And it is difficult to avoid describing the average professional "Soccer" match or boxing contest as a gladiatorial display; for is not the attitude of the vast concourse of spectators almost identical with that of those in the Roman amphitheatre?

The gladiatorial Roman at the privately-promoted boxing match seem to bear considerable affinity to the spectators at the recent Dempsey-Tunney fight, while that other Roman spectacle—the chariot race—was not so unlike the modern horse race. The historian Gibbon says that not infrequently as many as 400,000 people flocked to the Roman circus and "the happiness of Rome appeared to hang on the event of a race!"

The Evil Of Betting.

Mention of horse-racing brings me to that greatest of all evils in the modern sporting world—namely, betting. This is not the place to discuss the ethics of betting nor its legal position; the contention which may properly be raised here is that betting ruins clean sport. It does so, not necessarily among the actors, who are, on the whole, free from it themselves—otherwise no game could survive—but among the spectators, and, still more, among the numerous parasitic groups which batten on any sport which is highly commercialized.

Nevertheless, in spite of various evils, modern games possess many fine qualities formerly non-existent. The games of the Greeks were based upon the need for physical fitness in preparation for war, allied with the nobler idea of the perfectly trained man taking his place in the perfectly modelled State. To-day the latter idea survives, but instead of the former we have an intense desire to internationalize sport and to prevent war.

These new ideals have developed with the education of mankind; and the progress of education is revealed in the games man plays. His mental development demanded more complex games—games where in he had to use his brain as well as his "brawn"; and the introduction of ball games gave his fertile imagination the scope it needed. Team games were also evolved, and for many years have been one of the greatest factors in English educational progress.

The lessons of esprit-de-corps and of co-operation, of playing for one's team and, if necessary, of personal self-sacrifice, are learnt from team games. For this reason, if for none other, may the day never come when that fine individual game lawn tennis

(Continued on next column.)

The dream-car, which is the car of the immediate future for most of us, is, I think, a roomy, comfortable car of such horsepower as to give it a high average speed; of such engine design as to give it really smooth and quiet running and economy of upkeep. I think that the referendum would show an overwhelming majority in favour of four-speed gear-boxes, simply because they make most cars much easier to drive for the novice and infinitely more interesting for the experienced hand.—*Evening Standard*.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

THE CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Play in the Captain's Cup at Fanling, July 2nd-4th, resulted as follows:—

T. S. Whyte Smith, 88—10=78 qualifies.

Others scores:

A. E. Lissaman, 92—11=81

C. C. Stark, 86—3=83

K. S. Morrison, 98—14=84

12 cards taken out.

Correction.—J. S. MacLaren's score in Electric Competition (June), D.W. Bay, was 29—3=26, not 29—4 as stated.

suppliants that fine team game cricket! The competitive spirit involved in track-athletics is bound always to demand individual contests; but even athletics have recently received fresh inspiration from the introduction of the relay team idea.

The Ideal In Sport.

Do the modern boy or girl, man or woman, indulge too much in sport? This is a charge which has been made ever since Euripides criticized the esteem in which the Greek athlete was held by calling him a "reasonless animal"—words not unlike those of Mr. Kipling's "flannelled fools and muddled gafe." It is a charge, however, that can easily be rebutted if a sense of proportion be retained.

The remembrance of the object of games—to create a healthy body to serve a healthy mind—should always enable any exponent properly to apportion his time for recreation. The same applies to the question of specialization. No game should be practised to such an extent that it loses its joyousness; specialization cannot, on the whole, be commended in games. At the same time, moderation can, and should, include scientific study of the methods whereby perfection of form may be attained; for the ideal should surely be to play games as splendidly as possible, whilst never losing sight of the main consideration—the joy and value of the exercise itself.

I cannot refrain from a word of warning, particularly to children and to women. Avoid any exercise which occasions the slightest excess strain. The desire to emulate men is so keen that fundamental physical differences are frequently forgotten.

It is, perhaps, worth recalling that the so-called "athletic craze" of to-day was also a feature of Greek life. In spite of the satire of Euripides, the Greeks set the highest store by athletics, and associated with them a simple idealism which might not be without value to-day. They insisted upon form, upon good style, upon harmonious action and rhythm. And to this end they established the theory of training, strict and austere, in order to attain self-control in body and in soul.

The Perfect Man.

It has been suggested already that in several games to-day these qualities are badly needed. The associated ideal was that of the perfect man playing his true and equal part among the equally worthy members of the free self-governing community.

At the same time there existed the Olympic Games, whose modern counterpart draws inspiration from the same ideal—the desire to abolish war. Every argument against the modern Olympic Games and other international athletic contests can ultimately be answered by a proper spirit of athletic idealism animating all competitors—themselves representative of multitudes of sportsmen and women in their own countries. As Lord Birkenhead recently said about those games: "There is nothing better calculated to dispel the evil miasmas of war."

It lies with the competitors in our present-day Olympic Games to prove that they believe in this and, by the practice of true sportsmanship and mutual self-esteem, to work steadily for the peace of the world. This bringing together of the nations seems, indeed, to be one of the leading missions of modern sport. Another is certainly, as I have suggested, the abolition of detestable gladiatorial displays and a revival of true chivalry. So, at last, each nation may attain that high ideal of ancient Athens which Pericles epitomized in these words:

"Ours is no workaday city only. No other provides so many recreations for the spirit—games all the year round, and beauty in our public buildings to cheer the heart and delight the eye day by day. We are lovers of beauty without extravagance, and lovers of wisdom without unmanliness. I claim that our members yield to none, man by man, for independence of spirit, many-sidedness of attainment, and complete self-reliance in limbs and brain."

THE GENERAL

ACCIDENT, FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

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BRANCH OFFICES in the Principal Cities of all the Countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and Australasia.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1926

NET INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES ... £ 7,491,237. 2s. 4d.

TOTAL FUNDS AMOUNT TO ... £10,484,978. 9s. 6d.

LIFE ACCOUNT

NET PREMIUM INCOME ... £ 339,168. 10s. 10d.

MARINE ACCOUNT

NET PREMIUM INCOME ... £ 42,027. 0s. 8d.

FIRE ACCOUNT

NET PREMIUM INCOME ... £ 661,521. 11s. 4d.

ACCIDENT AND GENERAL ACCOUNT

NET PREMIUM INCOME ... £ 6,096,661. 1s. 5d.

THE ASSETS ON DECEMBER 31st, 1926, INVESTED IN SECURITIES OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, INDIAN AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER TRUSTEE STOCKS, AND INCLUDING SUMS DUE AND CASH IN HAND AND AT BANKERS, AMOUNTED TO ... £ 9,913,972. 14s. 7d.

THE LOCAL AGENTS, WHO ARE PREPARED TO TRANSACT LIFE, MARINE, FIRE AND ACCIDENT ASSURANCE, ARE

Messrs. J. H. BACKHOUSE & Co.,
1A, CHATER ROAD.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1733.

[A.P.B.]

AUSTRALIAN F.M.S.

TOUR ENDS.

FINE PARTNERSHIP BY
TAYLOR AND BRAND.

BUT MALAYA TROUNCED.

Yesterday we published details of the earlier stages of the last match in the Australian F.M.S. tour—Malaya.

A Singapore Free Press to hand gives the conclusion of this match, and also a record of the tour, etc.

The inevitable came to pass yesterday, says the Singapore Free Press report of Tuesday, June 28th, and the Australian tourists ran away with the final match of their visit by an innings and 135 runs. Malaya again put up but a feeble resistance—except in the cases of three men—Taylor, Orr and Brand. These three batsmen saved Malaya's batting from utter spin-lessness.

When play commenced the wicket showed practically no sign of having been affected by the heavy rain on the previous afternoon except perhaps that it was a trifle slower than usual. The start was made at 12.05 and Penman played out the five balls remaining of Everett's over from Saturday evening.

At this period Penman was taking most of the bowling from Everett and he put up a sturdy defence against the fast man, although runs simply refused to come. Then an attempt by Bostock-Hill to get Macartney away was attended with fatal results.

Forster joined Penman, but the third ball he received from Macartney was much too good for him, 2-6.

Congdon, the next man in, cut Andrews through the slips for 2 and then past point for a single. All attempts to make Penman hit were in vain and when in doubt he frequently made very good use of his pads. It was when trying to force a ball from Macartney through the covers that Penman's innings came to a close, and four wickets were down with only 16 on the board.

Orr's Brilliance.

Orr followed and sent the 20 up with a single off Andrews. Congdon was then given a "lift," Sullivan dropping him in the slips off Andrews, but it availed the batsman little, for, after scoring another single, he was caught by Rife off Macartney, 21-5-9.

With Braddell in Orr treated us to what appears to be a favourite shot of his through the covers which was so admired on Saturday, a ball from Andrews travelling with exhilarating speed to the ropes. The next ball he swept round to leg for 3 and a couple of singles saw 30 telegraphed. Orr continued his good work in the succeeding over from the Governor-General's net cover drive sending up the 40 off the stroke of 1 o'clock. Everett bowled well but without success until he got Orr caught at point, 53-6-27. Orr and Braddell, mostly Orr, put on 52 runs for the sixth wicket. With the total unchanged Sullivan bowled Braddell and lunch was taken at 1.30 with the telegraph reading 53-7-5.

Taylor-Brand Partnership.

Play was resumed at 2.45, Brand accompanying Taylor to the wicket. Taylor nibbled at the first ball he received from Everett and it soared over his head for 4. Brand then put Everett nicely to leg for 4 and 60 was hoisted.

A squall of wind arising, the screen at the S.R.C. and collapsed and after waiting a few minutes the game was continued without it and proceeded without it for the remainder of the afternoon.

Rain Stops Play.

Taylor twice drove Sullivan, the first time for 4 and then for 30 and the following over from the S.R.C. was taken by Andrews. Macartney went on at the Pavilion end in place of Everett. Taylor hooked Andrews round to leg for 4 and then the players were forced to retire owing to a brief shower of rain. The weather cleared somewhat after ten minutes or so and play was continued.

Sawdust was supplied for the bowlers but even so the wet ball proved a handicap and the batsmen were quick to realise the fact, Taylor putting Macartney away to leg for 3, whilst Brand in the same over executed a precisely similar shot.

It was when Andrews took over from Mayne that Brand succumbed in the bowler's first over after having helped Taylor to put on 74 for the eighth wicket. It was this partnership which undoubtedly saved Malaya from being dismissed for something under their first innings total.

Rhodes repeated his first innings failure, for Gamble's first ball clean bowled him, and Dr. Hennessy stayed but to make half a dozen before he also was bowled by Gamble.

Taylor One Short.

Taylor had atrocious luck in that he was so nearly within reach of his half century when the innings came to a close, for except for one chance he gave a very fine display. Certainly his innings was an invaluable one for Malaya.

Macartney again came out with the best bowling analysis, for he took four wickets costing only four runs apiece.

THE SCORES.

We published the scores of the Australians and Malaya's first innings yesterday and it will be remembered that in the first innings Australia scored 341 for six wickets declared and Malaya replied with 60 runs.

In their second knock Malaya scored 135, the detailed scores being:—

Malaya: 2nd Innings.	
A. J. Bostock-Hill, c Bard- sley, b Macartney	2
A. Gilmour, b Everett	0
A. P. Penman, c Everett, b Macartney	8
N. J. A. Foster, b Macart- ney	0
Capt. C. H. Congdon, c Rife, b Macartney	9
M. F. C. Orr, c Bardsley, b Everett	27
R. L. L. Braddell, b Sullivan	5
Lieut. C. H. Taylor, not out	49
G. M. Brand, c Bardsley, b Andrews	21
V. E. H. Rhodes, b Gamble	0
Dr. Hennessy, b Gamble	6
Extras	9
Total	135

Bowling.

Everett, two for 23; Macart-
ney, four for 16; Andrews, one
for 43; Sullivan, one for 31;
Mayne, none for 5; Gamble, two
for 9.

MACARTNEY'S FAREWELL
MESSAGE.

Mr. C. G. Macartney, speaking to a
Free Press representative after the
match, said that he would like, on
behalf of the team, to express their
most sincere thanks for the excel-
lent hospitality which was extended
to the team right throughout the
tour.

"We like the country immensely,"
he continued, "although, of course,
the climate is very hard on us, on
account of not being used to it. We
didn't get anything like it in Sydney.
We might get the grade of tem-
perature, but none of the humidity."

Referring to Malayan cricket, the
standard of which he said was
better than they had expected, the
Australian skipper described Orr as
a very good cricketer, quite the
most promising he had seen in the
Peninsula. Gordon, who played for
the F.M.S., they ought to look out
for, and Lall Singh was also a very
good player.

Asked for his opinion of the
bowling, Mr. Macartney said there
was the weakness in bowling here
which existed everywhere at the
present time. He said he under-
stood that soil was to be imported
from Australia for the wickets at
Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Penang and
Seremban. When these wickets
were in going order, there would
be better opportunities for batsmen
to make progress, and the bowlers
would have to use their heads be-
cause the wickets would be better.

RECORDS OF THE TOUR.

(Played 9: Won 5: Lost 1:
Drawn 3).

Results of the matches played by
the Australians during the tour are
as follows:—

S.C.C. at Singapore:—Won by
innings and 119; Australians 397
(Woodfull 140, Andrews 74); S.C.C.
95 (Andrews four for 10, Macartney
four for 17) and 210 (Congdon 59,
Andrews seven for 60).

Singapore at Singapore:—Won by
innings and 91; Australians 251
(Oldfield 101); Singapore 101
(Everett five for 45, Macartney four
for 33) and 89 (Everett five for 22,
Andrews four for 36).

Malaya at Kuala Lumpur:—Lost
by 39 runs; Malaya 108 (Andrews
seven for 44) and 158 (Congdon 71);
Australians 85 (Hennessy seven for
42) and 142.

South Malaya at Seremban:—
Drawn; Australians 302 for 8 (de-
clared); Bardsley 54, Woodfull 64,
Andrews 67, Thompson five for 95;
South Malaya 122 (Congdon 57,
Woodfull four for 17) and 121 for 6
(Congdon 53).

North Malaya at Ipoh:—Drawn;
Australians 346 for 7 (declared);
(Bardsley 59, Macartney 61, Oldfield
72, Sullivan 53); North Malaya 60
(Macartney seven for 10, Andrews
three for 8) and 102 for 8 (Macart-
ney four for 41).

Dr. Roger's XI. at Ipoh:—Won.
Dr. Roger's XI. 93 (Sullivan four
for 23); Australians 220 for 6 (de-
clared) (Macartney 56, Andrews
59).

North Malaya at Penang:—
Drawn; North Malaya 149 (Macart-
ney five for 29) and 91 for 3
(Gamble four for 18); Australians
209 (Bardsley 93).

F.M.S. at Kuala Lumpur:—Won
by innings and 135; F.M.S. 53
(Macartney six for 24) and 77
(Macartney seven for 18); Aus-
tralians 255 for 5 (declared) (Wood-
full 128).

Malaya at Singapore:—Won by
innings and 136; Australians 341 for
6 (declared); Woodfull 157, Andrews
145; Malaya 60 (Macartney 4 for
19, Andrews 4 for 25) and 139
(Macartney 4 for 16).

THE VISITORS' AVERAGES.

Batting.		Bowling.	
Inns.	Agg.	Wkts.	Runs.
Woodfull	9 810 157 1 76.25	54	306 5.66
Andrews	10 485 145 1 53.38	4	31 7.75
Oldfield	8 292 101 1 41.71	24	269 11.20
Sullivan	8 192 63 3 32.40	40	468 11.90
		13	178 13.69
		6	124 20.66
		8	180 22.55
		3	84 28.00

(Continued at foot of next column).

AT WIMBLEDON.

BIG FIGHT IN THE MEN'S
DOUBLES' FINAL.AMERICANS' WONDERFUL
VICTORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 4.

The attendance was only moder-
ate but the Centre Court was pack-
ed.

Mixed Doubles.

Hunter and Miss Ryan qualified
for the semi-final by defeating Mr.
and Mrs. R. Lycett in the fourth
round of 6-3, 6-2.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Godfree
(Britain) the holders, reached the
semi-final at the expense of Congdon
and Mrs. Peacock (South Africa).
A keen game resulted in a win for
the Godfree by 6-4, 8-4.

Men's Doubles Final.

Bringing off a sensational re-
covery in one of the finest games
of this year's tournament, Tilden
and Hunter (America) won the
Men's Doubles championship by de-
feating Cochet and Brugnon
(France), the holders, by three sets
to two. Cochet and Brugnon won
the first two sets, the scores being
1-6, 4-6, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The centre court was crowded for
what proved to be a most exciting
and brilliant exhibition. Brugnon
and Cochet were in magnificent
form at the beginning and they led
two sets to love, 5 games to 4 and
were 40/15, within a point of game,
set, and match when the Americans
fought back most pluckily, getting
to deuce and leveling at 5-5 and
then going on to win the set at 8-6
amid loud applause.

Afterwards, an amazing pace
was set in which volley, drive and
smash was punched from racket to
racket in a remarkable series of
crisp rallies. Eventually the
Frenchmen began to tire and
cracked up under the rock-like
steadiness of the Americans, who
took the lead for the first time
after two sets all. They won the
first game in the fifth and final
set. Tilden sent across many
"aces," the Americans playing as
if inspired. Cochet and Brugnon
were exhausted at the conclusion,
Tilden and Hunter taking the last
set at 6-4.

CHINESE SPORT JOTTINGS.

OLYMPIAD TRIALS AND
ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Abraham Liu, of the All-
round Chinese Athletes, an amateur
athletic organization of Honolulu,
arrived at Hong Kong by the s.s.
President-Grant yesterday morn-
ing. He was entertained at dinner
by Mr. K. F. June, of the South
China Athletic Association last
evening. Both Mr. Liu and Mr.
June are old Honolulu boys.

Former Honolulu residents now
in Hong Kong will have a "Jauu"
or Hawaiian feast, at Ying Wa
College, 82, Bonham Road, next
afternoon, at 6 o'clock. Among the
features will be the eating of "leis"
by all guests.

The volley ball and basket ball
teams of Hong Kong will have a
preliminary contest with teams
from Canton this week-end to decide
who is to represent South China at
Shanghai in the trials for the com-
ing Far Eastern Olympiad. Mr.
S. W. Ko, secretary of the Chinese
Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Richard Shim,
headmaster of Ying Wa College,
will umpire the volley ball and the
basket ball contests for Hong Kong.

The Committee of the Hong Kong
Branch of the National Chinese
Amateur Athletic Federation, of
which Mr. Ng Sze Kwong is chair-
man, and Mr. S. W. Ko, hon-
orary secretary, will meet to-morrow
evening at the South China Athletic
Association. Plans for sending the
local contingent to the Far Eastern
Olympiad will be discussed.

In the Senior School League
Volley Ball, as reported fully else-
where, the Tutorial Institute de-
feated the St. Paul College by a
score of two to one, thus winning
the school senior championship of
the Colony. The St. Paul College
junior team won the championship
of its class last week.

At the South China Athletic As-
sociation Volley Ball Open League,
the Tao Keung "B" will play the
Chinese Catholics Young Men's
Club on the Chinese Y.M.C.A.
ground this (6th) afternoon.

Bardsley	10	277	93	1	30.77
Macartney	8	235	0	0	29.37
Everett	10	145	26	4	24.16
Gamble	7	77	24	2	15.40
Mayne	10	136	34	0	13.60
Rife	10	101	31	1	11.22
Adams	3	20	20	0	6.66

Macartney	54	306	5.66
Woodfull	4	31	7.75
Everett	24	269	11.20
Andrews	40	468	11.90
Gamble	13	178	13.69
Mayne	6	124	20.66
Sullivan	8	180	22.55
Adams	3	84	28.00

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. HONG DOUBLES.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

The annual Hong Doubles Tour-
namment of the Hong Kong Cricket
Club will begin at the end of the
month and will probably last till
the beginning of September. Entries
are now being received and com-
petitors should enter their names
on the Club Notice Board. Entries
close on the 22nd instant and the
entrance fee for each pair is 83.

The competition is limited to
members and subscribers of the
Hong Kong Cricket Club only.
A Hong may enter any number of
pairs, but any Hong with less than
three members may join with any
other Hong in like case and in the
same line of business. The matches
will be the best out of three sets.

The following are also counted as
a Hong:—

- (a) Anyone of H.M. ships.
- (b) H.M. Submarine flotilla.
- (c) A Battalion of Infantry.
- (d) The Military Headquarters
and Departments.
- (e) R.G.A.
- (f) H.K.S.B., R.G.A.
- (g) Royal Engineers.
- (h) R.A.M.C.

The above rules are tentative and
any suggestions will be received by
the Club, but the decisions of the
Tennis Sub-Committee will be final
on any point.

The Hong Doubles was revived in
1924 when it was won by the Navy
represented by Commodore Grace
and Pay-Commander Worthington.
Since then, it has been held regu-
larly. Last year A. W. Hayward
and J. D. Humphreys (rec. 15.1) of
Messrs. Dowdell & Co., Ltd., were
successful in the final defeating
L. M. S. Lloyd and W. A. Newers
(rec. 1/6) of the Asiatic Petroleum
Co., Ltd., by 6-3, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3.

MORE LEAGUE MATCHES.

I have heard that another two
matches have been arranged during
mid-week. Both of them are in the
"C" Division, one being for to-day
and the other on Friday. Three
League matches will, therefore, be
played to-day and the complete list
so far arranged is as under:—

TO-DAY.

"B" Division:—Club de Recreo
v. South China A.A.
"C" Division:—Chinese R.C. v.
Craigswagon; Hong Kong
C.C. v. R.A.O.C.

TO-MORROW.

"C" Division:—Chinese R.C. v.
Taikoo R.C.

FRIDAY.

"C" Division:—Netherlands T.C.
v. Kowloon C.C.

A FOOTBALLER'S BENEFIT.

INCOME TAX TO BE PAID.

The appeal by the Crown against
a decision of the General Commis-
sioners for Income Tax that a pro-
fessional footballer's "benefit"
was not taxable was allowed in the
King's Bench, London, by Mr. Jus-
tice Rowlatt.

George Harrison, a professional,
who had been transferred by the
Everton F.C. to the Preston North
End F.C., was the respondent to
the appeal. He joined the Ever-
ton club in 1913, and under his
agreement was entitled to a sum
not exceeding £250 in lieu of bene-
fit for each five years of service.
One "benefit" of £250 was paid to
him, but one year before the ex-
piration of the second period of
five years he was transferred to the
Preston club. The Everton club
paid him £250 in lieu of the benefit
he would have received in the fol-
lowing year.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt pointed out
that although the payment was
called a benefit it was simply a pay-
ment and did not result from any
direct public subscription or in-
direct public support of a benefit
match. That fact distinguished the
matter from the recent case of
James Seymour, the Kent County
cricketer [who it was decided on
May 24th by the House of Lords
was not liable to income tax on
the proceeds of his benefit match].

Harrison's benefit simply repre-
sented an extra sum of money given
by the employing club. The trans-
fer was an act to which Harrison
was a party and the £250 was given
as part of the arrangement. It
was not paid as compensation for
loss of employment.

The Crown's appeal was accord-
ingly allowed.

FOR THE SERVICES.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
ARRANGEMENTS AT THE TWO
Y.M.C.A.'S.

Last evening the usual weekly
impromptu concert for Servicemen
was held at the "Cheer O"
Y.M.C.A., Chater Road, both local
artists and Servicemen contribut-
ing to a capital programme.

At the "Better 'Ole," Y.M.C.A.,
Kowloon, there was a whist drive.
The programme at the two Naval
and Military Y.M.C.A.s for the
remainder of the week is as under:

To-day: "Cheer O," Whist Drive,
7.30 p.m.:
"Better 'Ole," Concert, with
band of 1st Northampton, 7
p.m.

To-morrow: "Cheer O," Informal
Dance, 7 p.m.
"Better 'Ole," Sing-Song, 7
p.m.

Friday: "Cheer O," Concert, 7
p.m.
Saturday: Launch picnic. Launch
leaves Queen's Pier, 2.15 p.m.,
and Kowloon Police Pier, 2.30
p.m.

Sunday: Usual services at both
Y.M.C.A.s.

SCHOOL VOLLEY LEAGUE.

DR. LEE GIVES AWAY
TROPHIES.

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

The School Volley Ball League
organised by the Chinese Y.M.C.A.
was brought to a successful conclu-
sion yesterday when St. Paul's
College and the Tutorial Institute
met in the deciding match at the
Senior Division, in the Y.M.C.A.
Junior Section ground. Both teams
had hitherto been undefeated and
the encounter was in the nature of
final. The match was very well
contested, the Tutorial Institute
winning by 3 games to 2, the scores
in their favour being 21-16, 16-21
and 21-10 points.

The Junior and Small Boys
Divisions had previously been won
by St. Paul's College who are to
be congratulated on their success.
There were three divisions in all.
Boys under 90 lbs. weight only were
allowed to play in the Small Boys
Division, under 110 lbs. in the
Junior Division, and any weight in
the Senior Division.

A record number of schools entered
for the competition this year
and the progress of the League was
followed with great interest by the
students. Eight teams competed in
the Senior Division, nine in the
Junior and four in the Small Boys.
Mr. Ko Sik Wai, Hon. General
Secretary of the Volley Ball Asso-
ciation, was in charge of the ar-
rangements and a great deal of
credit for the smooth running of
the League is due to his efforts.

Yesterday's Match.

St. Paul's College started favo-
rites yesterday, but soon after
the commencement it was evident
that the Tutorial Institute were
determined to win. Each side field-
ed nine players. A very close
struggle was seen in the first game
before the Tutorial Institute won
it at 21-16. The winners relied
mostly on hard hitting, which car-
ried them through. St. Paul's
showed better combination and were
the more scientific. St. Paul's won
the second game by the same margin
and in doing so they proved them-
selves superior in the finer points
of the game, many of their place-
ments being nicely finished. Exci-
tement ran high when the scores
were brought to 15 points all in
the second game. St. Paul's asser-
ted themselves at this stage and won
five points consecutively, losing the
sixth but gaining the seventh to win
the second game.

The last game was noticeable for
the splendid rally of the Tutorial
Institute whose net play eclipsed
the combination St. Paul's showed
in the first two games. The Tutorial
Institute eventually won the final
game by the big margin of 11
points. St. Paul's combination was
broken and they showed signs of
strain towards the end. Apart from
this St. Paul's put up a very good
struggle and there was little to
choose between the two teams.

Mr. Ko Sik Wai was the referee
and a large crowd from both schools
lined the four sides of the court.

TROPHIES DISTRIBUTED.

Immediately after the match, the
trophies for the three divisions
were given to the captains of the
winning schools. Before the pre-
sentation Mr. Ho Tak Ping, who
presided at the proceedings intro-
duced Dr. S. F. Lee, and Mr. Leung
Sui Sang read the report for the
year.

Dr. Lee then presented the Senior
Division Shield to the Tutorial In-
stitute and the Junior Division
Shield and the Small Boys' Division
Cup to St. Paul's College. Dr. Lee
gave an admirable address and
three cheers for him brought the
proceedings to a close.

BOXING AT SHANGHAI.

THE GREEN HOWARDS
TOURNAMENT.

DUNCAN FAILS TO ARRIVE.

The finals in the Green Howards
Boxing Tournament took place in
the Drill Hall, S.V.C. last Friday
night. What was to have been the
main bout of the evening between
Cpl. Duncan, Royal Marines and
Pte. Booker, Green Howards, did
not materialise owing to the non-
appearance of Cpl. Duncan. Booker
entered the ring and as there was
no response to the call for Duncan,
"no contest" was announced.

Spirited boxing and "slogging"
were the outstanding features of
the boxing with the exception of
the bout between Billy Tingle and
L/Cpl. Allen of the Green Howards.
This was a very stylish exhibition
of boxing and Allen gave a very
good account of himself. Tingle,
however, won easily on points. In
the last punch of the last round,
Allen opened an old cut over
Tingle's eye. During the evening
the Green Howards Band gave
selections of music which were
greatly applauded. After the bouts,
Col. H. McCall in a brief speech
congratulated the novices and
thanked all those who had helped
to make the tournament a success.
Col. Commandt. Blake of the 13th
Brigade then distributed the prizes
to the winners.

The results were as follows:—
Bantam Weight Final: Pte. Mc-
Call v. Cpl. Telford. Won by Tel-
ford on a decision. Feather weight
final: Pte. Henderson v. Pte. Lamb.
Won by Pte. Lamb. Light weight
final: Pte. Manuel v. L/Cpl. Brent.
Brent got the decision. Four round
contest: Pte. Hallam, Border Regt.
v. Bds. Smith, Green Howards.
More science was displayed in this
bout and it was a good fight.
Smith got the decision. Welter
weight final: L/Cpl. Metcalfe v.
L/Cpl. Nicholson. This was a
great slogging match and Nicholson
was given the decision. Middle
weight final: L/Cpl. Malyn v.
L/Cpl. Foxton. This was an ex-
cellent fight. Foxton got the de-
cision. Four round contest: L/Cpl.
Allen v. Tingle. Even exchanges
were a feature of the first round.
In the other three rounds, Tingle's
experience

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CHANGTE	9th August	16th August
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AMAZON	...	...	16th Aug.
CHENONOUX	...	...	30th Aug.
ATHOS II	...	...	27th Sept.

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 4th.

Kaifu, German str., 908 tons, Capt. H. Frandsen, from Canton, lying at Stonecutters—Kwang Mow Tai.

Ki Sang, Chinese str., 185 tons, Capt. Loung Kan Fook, from Kongmoon, lying at Shamshui-po—Wing On S.S. Co.

President Grant, American str., 3,405 tons, Capt. M. M. Jensen, from San Francisco, which port she left on June 11th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—American Mail Line.

Sangshun Maru, Japanese str., 1,503 tons, Capt. Kawamura, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 116—N.Y.K.

Yamato Maru, Japanese str., 4,461 tons, Capt. Y. Yoshida, from Wakamatsu and Kobe. The latter port she left on June 23th, with 6,638 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. 131—Yama-shita Kisen Kaisha.

Yamato, Chinese str., 664 tons, Capt. L. Jack, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 139—Wai Hing S.S. Co.

July 5th.

Cherbon Maru, Japanese str., 2,512 tons, Capt. K. Yasui, from Kobe and Krayat. The latter port she left on June 29th, with cement and general cargo, lying at buoy No. 428—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Glengyle, British str., 5,870 tons, Capt. W. E. Roberts, from London and Singapore. The former port she left on May 28th and the latter on June 29th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hanoi, French str., 630 tons, Capt. L. Cruchot, from Fort Bayard, with general cargo and rice, lying at Stonecutters—Messageries Maritimes.

Hong Hwa, British str., 1,924 tons, Capt. D. M. May, from Rangoon and Singapore. The latter port she left on June 29th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 427—Seng Soon Hong.

Kiangsu, British str., 1,555 tons, Capt. C. S. Ishister, from Singapore, which port she left on June 29th, with firewood and general cargo, lying at buoy No. 130—B. & S.

Paul Leat, French str., 7,546 tons, Capt. Grillon, from Marseilles via Saigon. The latter port she left June 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Messageries Maritimes.

Parthos, French str., 7,530 tons, Capt. J. Clarice, from Shanghai, which port she left on July 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Messageries Maritimes.

Valencia, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. E. D. de Linck, from Canton in ballast, lying at Taikoktsui—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

CLEARANCES.

July 5th.

Chung Kong, for Tourane.

Huach Cheng, for Saigon.

Lui Song, for Amoy.

Lieut. St. Lophert B., for Colombo.

Panama Maru, for Singapore.

Paul Leat, for Shanghai.

Parthos, for Saigon.

President Grant, for Manila.

Prosper, for Saigon.

Taikei Maru, for Swatow.

Tak Hing, for Amoy.

Tijmanork, for Batavia.

Volunteer, for Manila.

Yuleanus, for Singapore.

Ying Wo, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Yat Shing, for Swatow.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adrasus (Blue Funnel), due July 18th.

Amazon (M.M.), due July 19th.

Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 21st.

Athos II (M.M.), due August 30th.

Beverackie (Ben Line), due July 9th.

Chenonceaux (M.M.), due August 2nd.

D'Arctignas (M.M.), due September 13th.

Devanha (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due July 18th.

Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.

Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.

Izora (Blue Funnel), due July 11th.

Kashgar (P. & O.), due to-day, 5 p.m.

Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 29th.

Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Lycanor (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.

Khiva (P. & O.), due September 1st.

Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 13th.

Malwa (P. & O.), due September 15th.

Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.

Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.

Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 28th.

Morea (P. & O.), due August 18th.

Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 27th.

Noutra (P. & O.), due to-day.

(Continued on next column.)

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July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	C'burg-S'mpton Aug. 30
Aug. 10	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 8	C'burg-S'mpton Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Manzanaria	Sept. 6	P'mth-C'burg Sept. 12
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'burg-S'mpton Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Boreangaria	Sept. 21	C'burg-S'mpton Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	C'burg-S'mpton Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'burg-S'mpton Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'burg-S'mpton Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'burg-S'mpton Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 28	C'burg-S'mpton Nov. 4

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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PRESIDENT GLEVELEND ... Wednesday, July 27th

PRESIDENT PILCHER ... Wednesday, Aug. 10th

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th

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PRESIDENT POLK ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 6.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... July 11th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT HAYES ... July 18th, 6.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT GLEVELEND ... July 19th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT MADISON ... July 25th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT POLK ... Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.

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Perseus (Blue Funnel), due July 11th.

Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.

Rawalpindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.

Rhesus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 1st.

Saonthia (B.I. and Apar), due July 18th.

St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 5th.

Taklwa (B.I. & Apar), due July 11th.

Tara (B.I. & Apar), due July 11th.

Tanda (E. & A.), due August 8th.

Telenachus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.

Tilawa (B.I. & Apar), due July 20th.

Yalou (M.M.), due July 22nd.

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OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... "LAISANG" ... Wednesday, 6th July, at Daylight

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "YATSHING" ... Wednesday, 6th July, at Noon

SHANGHAI ... "CHAKSANG" ... Wednesday, 6th July, at Noon

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "NANSANG" ... Saturday, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG ... "MINGSANG" ... Sunday, 10th July, at 10 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "KWONGSANG" ... Sunday, 10th July, at 10 a.m.

CANTON ... "HOPSANG" ... Monday, 11th July, at 3 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... "YUENSANG" ... Tuesday, 12th July, at 7 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "WAISHING" ... Wednesday, 13th July, at 10 a.m.

OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... "HOSANG" ... Thursday, 14th July, at 7 a.m.

TIENTSIN ... "CHUPSHING" ... Thursday, 14th July, at 5 p.m.

CANTON ... "FOOSHING" ... Friday, 15th July, at 6 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "HOPSANG" ... Sunday, 17th July, at 10 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "FOOSHING" ... Wednesday, 20th July, at 10 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "KWANGSANG" ... Sunday, 24th July, at 10 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "HANGSANG" ... Wednesday, 27th July, at 10 a.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENAP" ... 4th August.

Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... 18th August.

Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY" ... 4th September.

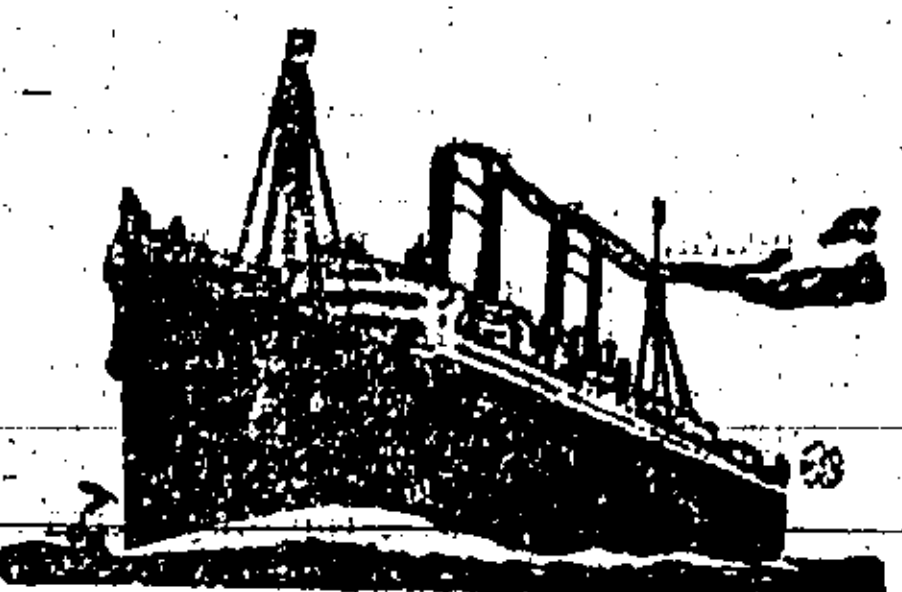
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S.S. "TRIEN" ...	...	23rd July, 1927.
S.S. "GOTHA" ...	27th July, 1927.	20th August.
S.S. "SAARBRUCKEN" ...	30th August.	24th Sept.
S.S. "COBLENZ" ...	27th Sept.	22nd Oct.
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